THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15. 1869. NO. 49.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

DIED,

In New York, on Monday morning, January 4, OSS ELLIS, youngest son of the Rev. E. M. nd Matilda Myers, aged 4 years.

In Tarboro', at the residence of his mother-in-w, on 30th December, 1868, of Typhoid Pneu-onia, DAVID NEAL, in the 47th year of his age.

In Edgecombe county, 12 miles below Tarboro', the 17th ultimo, Mrs. ANN L. THIGPEN, wife Kenneth Thigpen, aged 48 years.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, I will offer for sale by public auction, at e Court House in the city of Wilmington, that luable PLANTATION in the county of New anover, lying on the south side of the North astern branch of the Cape Fear river, contain-g about 850 ACRES, part of the Rocky Point nds, well known as the VATTS, or FERRY LANTATION, and now occupied by Mr. E. H. cQuigg. And at the same time and place about 5 Acres of land on the other side of said river, d nearly opposite said Vatts Plantation. One-urth of the purchase money will be required in sh on the day of sale, and the residue in ree equal annual payments to be made in one, o and three years thereafter, with interest from ld day of sale. The purchaser will be required give satisfactory bonds for the deferred pay-ents, secured by a mortgage on the premises, ntaining a power to sell if default is ade on any payments for sixty days after it may due; and also to pay for drafting necessary nveyances.

This sale is made by Mrs. Bettie A. Lane, under conveyance in mortgage of said premises here-fore made to her.

WM. A. WRIGHT, Attorney.

dec 18 45—

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be mar-ed, both male and female, in everything con-rning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of fspring, including all the new discoveries never fore given in the English language, by WM. OUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and in-resting work. It is written in plain language r the general reader, and is illustrated with nu-erous Engravings. All young married people, those contemplating marriage, and having the ast impediment to married life, should read this ok. It discloses secrets that every one should acquainted with; still it is a book that must locked up and not lie about the house. It will sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—ldress, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce reet, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No atter what may be your disease, before you ee yourself under the care of any one of the otorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who ad-ertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of r. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will e the means of saving you many a dollar, your ealth, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the dis-ases described in his publications, at his office, o. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadel-hia.

july 3 21-1y

MALE ACADEMY.

CLINTON, N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution now in successful operation, ill begin January the 11th, 1869, and continue enty weeks.

TUITION,

ayable half in advance, English Studies,..$17 50
lassics, Mathematics and Sciences..... 22 50
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oard from $10 to $12 50 per month.

It is earnestly requested that pupils be prepar-d to enter the first day of the session.

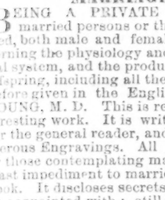
For further particulars address the subscribers.

B. F. GRADY, Jr.
M. McLEOD.

dec 25 46-1m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, dissipations, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes*, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *Nervous Apprehensions or Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E WILLIS, W H LIPPITT and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 74-eodlw-1tw

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Established 1840.)

INVITE PLANTERS AND FARMERS to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertilizers.

We offer our Double Refined Poudrette, equal to the best Super-phosphate, at the low price of $25 00 per ton. The Company also make a superior article of Nitro-phosphate and pure Bone Dust. See testimonials:

E. M. TODD, Smithfield, Va., says where he used the Double Refined Poudrette on Corn it doubled the yield.

WILLIAMS BRO'S, Dover, Del., says it gave their Rhubarb and Tomatoes a vigorous growth, ripening the latter two weeks earlier.

P. W. HUTCHISON, Sen., near Cherokee, Ga., says it nearly doubled his yield of Cotton.

Hon. ELI S. SHORTER, Eufaula, Ala., says his Cotton was fully equal to adjoining fields manured with the best Super-phosphates.

S. MONTGOMERY, Ellaville, Ga., says it increased his crop of Cotton 150 lbs. per acre.

G. S. OGLESBY, Marietta, Ga., used it on Corn and Cotton and says it more than DOUBLED the yield. He regards it the cheapest and most reliable Fertilizer within his knowledge.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, Warrenton, Va., tried it with three several crops the last and present years, and says: "I PRONOUNCE IT WITH CONFIDENCE A MOST VALUABLE MANURE."

The Superintendent of Gen. W. R. COX, Polk Island Plantation, N. C., says: "I think the Poudrette used for Corn cannot be surpassed—used it also on Cotton which produced a large yield."

Dock. E. M. PENDLETON, Sparta, Ga., says: "The Nitro-phosphate of Lime, used on Cotton made 248 per cent. the first year."

Prof. GEO. H. COOK, of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, at New Brunswick, says:—"The Double Refined Poudrette and Nitro-phosphate of Lime paid us full 100 per cent. above their market value in the increase of crops this year."

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
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B. G. GRAHAM, Charlotte, and HINSON & BROWN, Kenansville, N. C., Agents for the Company. jan 8-48-3m

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1869.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names: Messrs. Barnes, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Epps, colored, Forkner, Graham, Hayes, Hyman, colored, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Lindsay, Long, Love, Melchor, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Purdie, Rich, Respass, Scott, Stephens, Sweet, Welker and Wilson—26.

Mr. Graham presented the credentials of Robert L. Beall, Senator elect from the 41st District.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, the credentials were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The President presented to the Senate reports from the Commissioners of Burke and Robeson counties, laying off said counties into Townships. Referred to the Committee on Townships.

Mr. Brogden, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of W. L. Edwards, Sheriff, and W. F. Taylor, Register of Deeds of the county of Greene, reported favorably.

BILLS.

By Mr. Brogden: A bill to place the county of Duplin in the 3d, and Onslow in the 4th Judicial District. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House, notifying the Senate of its organization, and transmitting the following bills, to wit:

Bill to incorporate the Lebanon Lodge, Columbus county. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Bill to amend an act for the relief of P. T. Massey, late Clerk of the County Court of Johnson. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Bill for the relief of W. L. Edwards, Sheriff, and W. F. Taylor, Register of Deeds, of the county of Green.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Rich, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'cl'k.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1869.

House was called to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Franklin of the House.

The Journal of the 21st of December last was read and approved, and also the Journal of yesterday.

The Clerk called the roll and a quorum responded to their names.

A message was sent to the Senate notifying that body that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Laflin arose and announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Short, of Pitt, in a few feeling and appropriate remarks.

In conclusion, he offered the following resolutions and moved their adoption:

WHEREAS, This body has learned, with deep regret, of the sudden demise of the Hon. Richard Short, Senator from Pitt; therefore

Be it resolved, That we tender to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of affliction.

Be it further resolved, That the House wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent, by the Speaker of the House, to his wife and family.

Mr. Sinclair, in seconding the motion, pronounced another eulogy upon the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted, when,

On motion of Mr. Estes, the House then, in compliance with the usual custom, adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Lassiter, the use of the Senate Chamber was granted to the Trustees of the University from and after 4 o'clock to-day.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, the Senate Chamber was tendered, from and after 2 o'clock to-morrow, to the Legal Profession. [Members of the Legislature and citizens, desiring to attend, are invited to do so.]

Mr. Sweet introduced a resolution instructing the Public Treasurer to pay, out of funds not otherwise appropriated, mileage and other necessary expenses incurred by witnesses summoned before the Committee on Bribery and Corruption.

A committee arrived from the House announcing the death of Richard Short, Representative from Pitt, with appropriate resolutions.

Mr. Rich delivered an eulogy upon the deceased.

Mr. Barnes said that he knew the deceased well. He was born and raised in the county of Nash, and moved to Pitt county about two years ago. He has gone without leaving an enemy behind him in Nash, and, no doubt, the same can be said of him in Pitt. He was a gentleman and "an honest man—the noblest work of God."

Mr. Brogden followed in eulogy of the deceased; and the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Respass, the Senate agreed to wear the usual badge of mourning.

On motion of Mr. Forkner, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1869.

Mr. Sinclair moved that a committee of three be appointed, to inform the Senate of the demise of the Hon. Richard Short, and lay before them a copy of the resolutions passed by the House on yesterday. Carried.

The Chair then appointed Messrs. Sinclair, Downing and Argo as said committee.

Mr. Estes presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington. Lies over.

Mr. Downing gave notice that he would shortly move a Joint Committee to investigate the whole matter in regard to the purchase of a site for the proposed Penitentiary.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the report of the Auditor. The report was ordered to be printed.

Another message was received from the same, transmitting a communication from the Public Treasurer, showing the present condition of the Treasury. [The Governor, in the message, expressed great confidence in the financial skill and ability of the Treasurer and urged upon the House to take immediate action to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt and to meet the current expenses of the State government.] The communication was read at length. It states in substance that every effort had been made to borrow $305,000 to meet the interest falling due on the 1st of January, but it had been found impossible to do so without having the power to pledge some collaterals, &c.

Mr. Barnett regarded this as one of the most important communications yet laid before the House, therefore he would move to print and refer to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Hodnett said he would make but a few remarks. He wished members to recall to their minds that, when this proposition was made to pay the interest on the public debt, he had warned them that the people would not be able to pay. He had begged them to take into consideration the distressed and impoverished condition of the tax paying people of the State, and to postpone, for a while, the effort to pay until they could in some measure recuperate. He understood that the Treasurer had not been able to borrow the pitiful sum of $305,000, and would *not* be able to do so unless he should be allowed to hypothecate the property of the State.—Now would the House, in the face of these alarming evidences of our financial weakness, go on with their insane and lavish appropriations of money extorted from an heavily oppressed and ruined people?

Mr. Downing arose to a point of order, saying that the gentleman was not confining himself to the subject under consideration.

The Speaker sustained the point, saying that the question was properly upon the motion to refer to the Finance committee.

Mr. Hodnett resumed: The reason that induced him to speak now upon this matter was that propositions appropriating millions would, in a few days, come before this House, and he wished to warn gentlemen against this mad and injurious policy of adding to the now almost unbearable load of taxation which the people are laboring under. Instead of preserving the credit and honor of the State such measures are eminently calculated to bankrupt and sacrifice what little is left.

Mr. Vest said he was not *yet* out of heart about the financial resources of the State. He was sure that if the State wanted a railroad she would have it. If she wanted money it could be raised. The fact of the Treasurer not being able to get this $305,000, after pledging the incoming taxes, was attributable solely to the fact that no revenue bill had been passed settling the basis of taxation. There was no use of any one becoming excited over this matter. He was confident that the State of North Carolina could get the $305,000, and more too, if she wanted it.

Mr. Downing said, in explanation of the Treasurer's failure, that it was a well known fact, that for some time past in the commercial centres, the money market had been exceedingly stringent, and it was a matter of impossibility to borrow money, without pledging some kind of collaterals as security. This body had restricted and hampered the Treasurer in a manner that made it impossible for him to borrow the necessary amount.

Mr. Ellis said things had taken a strange turn in the last few months. The Treasurer had informed him that he had borrowed $100,000 at 6 per cent, last Spring. *Now* money could not be had for 8 per cent, after pledging the incoming taxes for its payment! The only way by which money could be had was to pledge all of the property of the State! Really, the promised benefits of this new order of things were fast being realized by the people!!

Mr. Downing said things *had* taken a turn, but as he had before stated, it was owing to the stringency of the money market in the commercial centres, and not any alteration in our circumstances. In proof of his position, Mr. D. cited several examples in the city of New York, &c.

Mr. Estes next took the floor in explanation of the failure to borrow money. *He* also knew well the extreme difficulty to borrow money without pledging collaterals.

Mr. Pou said he hoped that when the proposition *pledging the State's property* came up, instead of being in favor of it, that the whole House would unanimously oppose it.

Mr. Ingram said he was convinced that the present difficulty had been brought about by weak-kneed Republicans, who opposed the measure. He had been among the number, but he now came from his home prepared to join heart and hand with the Republican party in this measure to preserve the credit of the State.

Mr. Estes said that when the bill should come up again, that the measure would not go to the table, &c. *He* was more proud of the vote he gave on the measure, than any he had ever cast in this House. It was a vote to preserve untarnished the honor and credit of the State.

The question recurred upon the motion to refer; which was put and carried.

Mr. Malone offered the following resolutions which lie over, viz:

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina are laboring under many disadvantages for the want of pecuniary means and the enterprise incident to and necessary to develop the manifold resources of the State; and whereas, the true condition of the state of affairs is not accurately understood by the people of the Northern States, and perhaps other nations who would wish to come among us as citizens, to engage in all the peaceful pursuits of life, and to invest capital in various enterprises of the State: Therefore

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the people of the State of North Carolina greatly desire, and will hail with delight, the coming among us of all persons from the northern States, or other countries, to assist them in the building up the "waste places" made desolate by the ravages of war; that kindness, sympathy, and protection will be extended to all such as desire to become citizens, or to invest capital among us in legitimate trade and speculation.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the people of North Carolina acquiesce in good faith in all legitimate results of the war, and accept the situation of affairs as the very best that can be done, and that they are disposed to cultivate kindness, forbearance and peace with all parts of the country.

Resolved, That we deprecate any reckless disposition that may be manifested to further protract the troubles of the country, and to alienate the people by a misrepresentation of the true condition of the affairs of the State.

By Mr. Ragland: A bill to stay judgments on all debts contracted prior to May, 1865, until June, 1869. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for Friday next, 12 o'clock.

By Mr. McMillan: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Duplin county to levy a special tax to build and repair bridges, &c. Referred.

By Mr. French: A bill amending the charter of the city of Wilmington, defining the terms of office of Aldermen.

On motion of Mr. F., the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

By Mr. Argo: A resolution raising a joint committee of three on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate, to review the Code of Civil Procedure as adopted by the General Assembly, at its special session of 1868.

On motion of Mr. A., the rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Sinclair: A resolution repealing Chapter 103, section 5, Revised Code, which appropriates the two east rooms of the northern division of the Capitol to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Sinclair moved to suspend the rules and adopt.

Mr. Malone hoped the motion to suspend would not prevail, or that the resolution would be voted down. Here was one of the co-ordinate branches of the government—the Supreme Court of the State—coming to hold their court in Chambers prescribed by law, when they find it filled with books and papers, and occupied by a man, who, though properly an officer of the government had, as yet, no duties assigned him, save *to nurse* those books and papers aforesaid. This removal was an outrage upon the dignity of the Court and a direct violation of the law. They were most unceremoniously ousted from their chamber, and given quarters in what has been very properly styled the "cock-loft" of this building, reached by a flight of stairs dangerous to the well-being of the neck of even a young man. The Chief Justice and all the Associates had protested against such a procedure.

Mr. French hoped the motion to suspend the rules would prevail. Spacious and adequate rooms could be assigned the Court in the Executive Mansion, &c.

Mr. Sinclair said he at first had strenuously opposed, and did everything that he could against the removal of the Court, but now that it had been done, he opposed the trouble and expense that another move would entail. The removal of the Superintendent of Public Instruction would necessitate the removal of the Auditor, and this would interfere greatly with the business of settling for taxes, which was going forward every day, &c.

The question recurred upon the motion to suspend the rules. The yeas and nays being called upon that motion, resulted in a vote of yeas 7, nays 73.

Mr. Bowman then offered a resolution (the Senate concurring) that so much of the action of the committee on Public Buildings, as resulted in placing the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Auditor in the rooms of the Supreme Court, be repealed.

After some debate, the rules were suspended, when

Mr. Estes offered an amendment, authorizing the committee on Public Buildings to provide rooms for the Auditor and Superintendent of Instruction.

Mr. Vest moved to postpone until to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Stilly moved to amend by saying "and make a report to this body." Carried.

The resolution, as amended, was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Laflin gave notice that there would be a meeting of the Legal Profession in the Senate Chamber to-morrow at 12 o'clock. All members of that profession are invited to attend.

On motion of Mr. Argo, the House adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 7, 1869.

The President presented a communication from the President of the National Monumental Association, setting forth the financial condition of said Association, and inviting personal subscription from members, and what appropriation from the State the General Assembly may deem proper.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, it was referred to a Special Committee, to wit: Messrs. Barrow, Osborne and Rich.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Brogden, from the committee on Finance, reported favorably on a bill to allow W. D. Justice, late Sheriff of Henderson county, to collect arrears of taxes; which was amended by including the following Sheriffs, viz: Jno. T. Patterson, Burke; S. R. Bunting, New Hanover; Lewis Bond, Bertie; N. R. Jones, Warren; G. I. Williams, Chatham; Wm. Haymore, Surry; W. J. Murry, Alamance; W. C. Pearey, Yancy; R. N. Stafford, Guilford; David Loftin, Davidson; —— Colgrove, Jones; T. W. Patterson, Rockingham; E. H. Ray, Wake, and the Sheriffs of Person, Moore, Rutherford, Cabarrus, Hyde, Franklin and Lenoir.

The bill then passed its several readings.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Brogden: Resolution requesting the officers of railroads and other transportation companies to keep an account of the amount of produce sent out of the State, and to report the same to the Governor, at the close of each year. Adopted.

By A. H. Galloway, colored: Resolution proposing to raise a joint committee to investigate the 8,000 acre purchase.

On motion of Mr. Respass, it was laid on the table.

By Mr. Lindsay: Resolution requesting the Supreme Court to give an opinion as to what constitutes a Judicial or Executive office within the meaning of the Constitutional Amendment. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By A. H. Galloway, colored, the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee of three members on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House be appointed to examine into and ascertain all the facts connected with the present system of management of the North Carolina Railroad, in which the State owns a large and controlling interest, by which another Railroad Company, in which the State owns a large interest, is entirely deprived of any benefit of connection and division of business.

Resolved, That the aforesaid committee be and it is hereby empowered to send for the officers of the several Railroads interested, and examine them upon their oaths.

Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

CALENDAR.

Bill to protect certain citizens of North Carolina who rented lands from United States Treasury Agents during the late war.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, its further consideration was postponed until Wednesday next.

Bill to amend the Charter of the city of Wilmington. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Bill in favor of R. W. Hardie, late Sheriff of Cumberland. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Brunswick. Passed its third reading.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following resolutions, viz:

Resolution to amend a portion of an act setting apart certain rooms in the Capitol for the use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Auditor.

On motion of Mr. Blythe the rules were suspended and the resolution passed—19 to 12.

Resolution providing for the appointment of a Joint committee to revise the Code, to invite and receive suggestions from members of the bar, and report to the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Respass it was laid on the table, viz:

AYES.—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Epps, colored, Galloway, colored, Hayes, Hyman, colored, Lassiter, Martindale, Melchor, Moore, of Carteret, Rich, Respass, Stephens, Welker and White—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Eaves, Graham, Lindsay, Long, Moore, of Yancey, Osborne, Purdie, Richardson, Scott, Shoffner, Sweet, Wynne and Wilson—14.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill instructing the Supreme Court to give an opinion, without regard to term time, in reference to the constitutional questions, when asked by the General Assembly or the Attorney General.

Mr. Hayes offered a substitute.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, it was made a special order for Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1869.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as the House branch of the Joint Committee to revise the Code of Civil Procedure, to wit: Messrs. Argo, Seymour and Bowman.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. Downing, in accordance with a notice given yesterday, presented a petition from the House branch of the Committee on the Penitentiary, asking for a committee to investigate the matter in regard to a purchase of a site for that institution.

The petition was read at length, when

Mr. Downing took the floor and proceeded to give a history of the action of the committee.

Mr. French offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of five, on the part of the House, and three, on the part of the Senate, be appointed by the presiding officers of the respective bodies, whose duty it shall be to investigate all the facts connected with the purchase of the Penitentiary site, and other property, by the Committee appointed under "An act to provide for the employment of convicts, and the erection of a Penitentiary," and report as to the value of said property, and as to the propriety of the State selling the same, or any part thereof. Said committee shall have power to send for persons, to examine witnesses under oath, and administer oaths.

The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. French, and the resolution was adopted.

In accordance with Mr. Malone's resolution in regard to a committee of conference with the Tennessee Legislature, as to certain railroad matters, the Speaker announced Messrs. Malone, Bowman and Laflin as said committee.

RESOLUTIONS, &C.

By Mr. Ragland: A resolution in favor of James J. Moore. Referred.

By Mr. Estes: A resolution directing the Clerk of the House to prepare a new list of Standing Committees, stating at what hour and day those committees hold their meetings.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Pou: A resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire and report at as early a day as possible, whether the purchase of eight thousand acres of land by the Joint committee to locate the Penitentiary, was made by authority of law.

After a short debate, J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, moved to lay the resolution on the table, as he thought the Special committee raised by Mr. French's resolution answered every purpose in view.

On the motion to table, Mr. Pou called for the yeas and nays, and the call being sustained resulted, yeas 30, nays 54.

Mr. French said if Mr. Pou's resolution was adopted no man of any independence would consent to serve on the Special committee. All authority was taken from the proposed committee. In fact it was discourteous to it. Enlarge its powers or restrict them, but don't take away all authority from it.

Mr. Pou said that committee was not yet born, and he could not be discourteous to a committee that as yet had no existence. He then proceeded to show the utility of his resolution, and that in no way hampered the proposed committee.

Here a long discussion ensued as to the propriety of Mr. Pou's withdrawing his resolution, in deference to the proposed Special committee raised by Mr. French's resolution—Messrs. French, Sinclair and Downing arguing for a withdrawal, and Messrs. Pou and Malone opposing it.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, hoped Mr. Pou's resolution would be voted down.

Mr. Vest called for a reading of the resolution. The Clerk read it, when

Wm. Cawthorn (colored) moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Estes moved to postpone the matter until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Lost.

J. S. Leary, colored, hoped the resolution would be adopted. It only asked the *opinion* of the Judiciary as to a question of law. He could see no reason why any one should object to it.

Mr. French said he would offer a supplementary resolution as a substitute for Mr. Pou's resolution.

While he was writing the resolution,

Mr. Estes introduced a resolution amending the rules of the House. Lies over.

Also an act to organize the Militia of North Carolina. Referred.

Mr. French then introduced the following substitute for Mr. Pou's resolutions, viz:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring) that the committee authorized to be raised to investigate facts concerning the Penitentiary purchase, be instructed to ascertain if there was any fraud in connection with the purchase, and report to this Legislature; also, to ascertain if the committee were authorized by law to make the purchase.

On the adoption of the substitute, J. S. Leary (colored) called for the yeas and nays.

The call being sustained, resulted in a vote of yeas 49, nays 36.

The resolution then passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the House then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

NOTE.—The Reporter omitted in yesterday's proceedings, to state that Mr. Hicks presented the report of the commissioners of Clay county.

Special Correspondence of the World.

Grant's Views—Washburne, Fessenden, Butler, McClellan, Raymond, Beecher, and Others.

WASHINGTON, January 2.

Without pretending to entire verbal accuracy, I am able now to give you his expressed opinions about some other matters, and especially about men concerning whom he would naturally talk, about this time.

HIS OPINION OF ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.

General Grant says: "Washburne was my friend when I needed friends—when it was no advantage to be my friend, and when I had very few friends anywhere—scarcely any outside of the army. My friends are very numerous now. I often wonder how many of them would remain my friends if my position and patronage were taken away from me. The friends of my adversity I shall always cherish most. I can better trust those who helped to relieve the gloom of my dark hours than those who are so ready to enjoy with me the sunshine of my prosperity. The newspapers cannot alienate me from Washburne by any abuse of him or ridicule of his supposed influence with and over me."

WHAT GRANT THINKS OF WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN.

General Grant says of Fessenden: "I regard him as the ablest statesman in the Senate. He is a man of high order of intellect, of catholic views, of large and well-improved experience, and has that moral courage which is far more commendable, as it is far rarer, than physical courage. I have differed from his opinions sometimes. When I did, I involuntarily recalled the kind words of Mr. Lincoln, 'I am satisfied now that you were right and I was wrong.'"

ABOUT SUMNER.

"Senator Sumner," says General Grant, "is a great scholar and a finished orator. I am not well qualified to judge such men as Sumner. He is a faithful representative of his State. If he had not been chosen by Massachusetts I do not believe he would ever have been a member of the United States Senate."

CONCERNING BUTLER.

General Butler is a man of very great force of character. He would be a leader in any county in which he lived, and any cause which he espoused. The Republican party could better afford to lose almost any other of its captains.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN AND THE CABINET.

In answer to the inquiry about the newspaper story that he had offered a Cabinet portfolio to General McClellan, General Grant said: "There is no truth in the report that I have offered General McClellan a place in my Cabinet." After a moment's reflection, he added: "I do not say that I have not thought of doing it, and if I do it I know of no one who has a right to object. When I am inaugurated I shall be President of the United States—not the head of a party. I shall be the executive officer of the whole people—not of a mere majority. If the interests of the people can best be served by any man, I would have no right to set him aside because he did not vote for me. Of course, all other things being equal, my personal or political preference might justly decide the competition. But I shall never remove a good man and a competent officer who is a Democrat to make place for a bad man or an incompetent man who is a Republican. I know something of politicians. While I believe I was the first choice of the masses of the Republican party, I believe I was the last choice of a majority of its leaders. If these latter had imagined there was any possibility of electing anybody else they never would have nominated me. As we soldiers say of things we don't like to do, or doubt the right of doing, it is a military necessity; so the politicians considered my nomination a party necessity. Therefore, while I fully appreciate my indebtedness to the men who voted for me, I do not overrate my obligations to the men who nominated me. I do not wish you to understand that I have not a warm sympathy with the Republican party. As a party, I like it better than I like the Democratic party. As to the masses who compose the parties, I regard them as equally loyal, equally honest, and equally intelligent. As to the leaders, I think there are good men and bad men in each party; but I think the controlling element in the Republican party is more loyal, more honest, and more intelligent than the controlling element in the Democratic party. The great objection to either party, in my mind, is the want of independent action on the part of its members.

I shall support the Republican party whenever its policy commends itself to my judgment and conscience, and I shall observe the same conduct toward the Democratic party. So in regard to appointments, if I think the interests of the country will be subserved by placing in office a man who opposed my election, this latter fact will not deter me from making the appointment. McClellan, continued Gen. Grant, is an able soldier, a good citizen and a pure man. He has great powers of organization. The Army of the Potomac was the best organized, the best equipped, and the best disciplined army the world ever saw. For accomplishing this at least the country is indebted to McClellan.—Another remarkable fact is that, while to a large extent McClellan lost the confidence of the country, he never lost the confidence of his army. I know full well that when I succeeded to the command of that army I did not supplant him in its affections. He was its first love."

HIS VIEWS WITH REGARD TO REBELS.

"I am in favor," said General Grant to a friend, "of general amnesty. When the war ended I was in favor of a more extended amnesty than was either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Johnson. I was in favor of amnesty to all except the men who organized the Confederate government, or rather those leaders who organized the movement which declared the rebel States out of the Union. Those who adhered to their States after they had established a *de facto* government, and had nothing to do in organizing the rebellion, I thought it best to admit to amnesty. Now I would make no exceptions." (The conversation occurred prior to the appearance of the President's last amnesty proclamation.) "I am in favor of peace, and I think the definition of Mr. Burke the best one. Peace means reconciliation. In my final report of the operations of my armies I expressed the hope that we might live in perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, drew forth such Herculean deeds of valor. As we are compelled to live together, it is far better that we should forget our differences and strive together to eradicate all the ill feelings engendered by the war."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

In answer to an inquiry as to his views upon negro suffrage (in the same conversation) he said: "Negro suffrage is inevitable. I was bitterly opposed to it until it was forced upon us by the logic of events. The extension of suffrage will not forbid the supremacy of intelligence."

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher the General says: "I guess Beecher don't want any office; but he would be a better preacher if he were less a politician, and a better politician if he were less a preacher."

CHARLES A. DANA.

"Dana is a man," said Grant, "for whom I ought to have a great contempt, but to whom I owe nothing but good will. He came to me a spy upon my conduct.—He reported favorably. If it had not been for his favorable report I should probably have been removed from my command.—He is a shrewd man, and a man of letters. He is very susceptible to flattery. My staff read him, and captured him. So far as I know, he is not an applicant for office under me. He is eminently fitted for journalism, and I should consult his interest in declining to remove him to any other sphere."

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

"Bennett is a Scotchman; no man born in Scotland ever became acclimated in this country. His grandsons may, but neither he nor his sons are ever true Americans.—I am of this descent myself, and therefore speak candidly. No Scotchman ever expatriates himself except from necessity, and nothing here is equal to the 'Auld lang syne.' Bennett, like a true

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

"Railroad Dance."

In commenting upon the assertion of an Albany paper that the "railroad dance" had already begun in the Legislature of New York, the *Herald* says: "That dance is neither the can-can, nor the can't can't, but 'all hand-round' to those who are in the ring." This pregnant joke will apply as well for the latitude of Raleigh as that of Albany, with this striking difference, that New York is able to pay the fiddler while poor North Carolina has "no funds."

Public Taxes and the Public Debt.

The communication of Mr. Treasurer Jenkins to the General Assembly, in regard to the deplorable condition of the State finances, which was published in full in our last issue, is a sad but natural commentary upon the present government of North Carolina. Every warning which was uttered or published to our people by Democratic and Conservative speakers and papers, have been speedily and accurately realized. Within six months after the adoption of the Constitution and the inauguration of the officers thereunder, the State is without money, and we fear its credit has received a stab from which it will take much time to recover. If the people had confidence in those in power; if their severe remedies would be faithfully applied to reinstate the credit of the State; if extravagance and corruption could be stifled; if ignorance would give place to intelligence and malignity to kindness, there might be some hope for North Carolina under even the adverse circumstances of the present.

The Treasurer's letter, however, presents facts and suggests remedies which deserve the calm consideration of the people of the State. The most prominent and distasteful feature is that there is no money in the Treasury, and North Carolina has not credit enough to borrow any. Yet when Gov. Holden and Treasurer Jenkins took charge they did borrow all they wanted at six per cent. interest. In less than six months extravagance and corruption have destroyed the ability of the State to meet its expenses which are being doubled by these very means.

To meet the public liabilities the Treasurer proposes to borrow money from time to time by pledging the interest owned by the State in various Railroad Companies as collateral security, and then levy taxes immediately, *one-half payable by the first of April next*, adequate to meet the interest due on the first of January, and that falling due on the first of April and July, nearly one million of dollars, and also to meet the current expenses of the State. He proposes to avert all danger of loss to the State in thus pledging her stocks, by the provision that no sale of the stocks or bonds pledged should take place before October 1st, 1869, by which time all the taxes are payable. This is all very nice and may be very honest. "First catch the hare," says a well-known recipe to prepare this quadruped for the table. Collect the taxes before you talk about saving the stock of the State, for rather than sacrifice the little all of our struggling people, we say let the "Ring" complete its purposes in the robbery of the State's interest in the Railroads.

Says Governor Holden, in transmitting this letter to the General Assembly: "The people of the State must expect, from the condition in which they find themselves, to contribute liberally in taxes to the Public Treasury. I have no doubt from my knowledge of their character, that they will do this cheerfully and promptly, inasmuch as it is indispensable to maintain the plighted faith of the State, and to *render effective such measures as may be adopted to develop our great natural resources.*" You do not underrate the people of this State, Governor. They will do any and everything in their power to save the plighted faith of the State, but "*from the condition in which they find themselves,*" they are in no situation to be taxed "to render effective such measures as may be adopted to develop our great natural resources," even if they were disbursed honestly, much less after a large per cent. is expended to purchase the support of *your* friends, even if you can clear your own skirts of the guilt. But, Governor, the tax-payers of the State are in no wise responsible for the "condition in which they find themselves"—they voted against you and your Constitution almost unanimously, for they knew that extravagance and profligacy would follow the advent of you and your party into power.

We venture the assertion that no member of the Legislature elected by persons paying the majority of the taxes of any county is liable to Senator Sweet's charge of bribery and corruption—none are voting away the substance of the State in unconstitutional railroad schemes. You and your party have spent in thriftless extravagance all the taxes for last year (in three months after they were paid, and now demand a largely increased revenue, one-half payable within the next three months.—Such burdens are without parallel, and such extravagance without precedent. Can the people stand it? You can force the collections, but you will take the life-blood from the State. Will you, as many of your new friends will, glut over the ruin of North Carolina? Are you, like them, provided against a rainy day? You are right, Governor, don't lose confidence in the people, but in the abundance of your power and wealth do not help to rob them for the benefit of carpet-bag adventurers and stock-jobbers.

The Living Present.

Under this title Walter A. Montgomery, Esq., of Warrenton, has begun the publication of a large and handsome weekly paper. The first number bears the impress of talent and energy. Mr. Montgomery's ability and experience will doubtless enable him to furnish his patrons with a most acceptable paper, every way worthy the high-toned and intelligent community in which it is published. He has our best wishes for his success.

Monument to Dr. Colton.

The former pupils of the late Rev. SIMEON COLTON, D. D., as an evidence of their appreciation of his character and labors, propose to raise an amount sufficient to erect a suitable monument to mark the place where his mortal remains repose.

Individual contributions are limited, so as not to exceed five dollars.

Rev. Messrs. COLIN SHAW and N. MCKAY, with Capt. DAVID R. MURCHISON, of this city, and Col. H. MCKETHAN, of Fayetteville, will receive contributions and carry out the design of the contributors.

This is indeed a most proper movement. No men have contributed more to the real and permanent welfare of the State than such instructors of youths as COLTON, BINGHAM, WILSON, SWAIN, CALDWELL, MITCHELL and PHILLIPS, and none should be cherished more gratefully in the memory of our people. Let this good work go on to completion, and let the surviving pupils of other eminent teachers follow this lesson of gratitude.

General R. F. Hoke.

It is with pleasure that we publish the following extract from a letter to the Editor in reference to the marriage of the gallant HOKE, in the city of New York. There are few men to whom the South owes a greater debt of gratitude for signal services during the war than to General ROBERT F. HOKE, and North Carolina is justly proud of her son. It is with especial pleasure that we chronicle this happy event. To the Editor personally, General HOKE is not only attached by a close and intimate fellowship in arduous campaigns and dangers, but by mutual kindness and confidence. He has our best wishes for his future happiness:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

Last evening I had the pleasure of witnessing, by invitation, a marriage of General ROBERT F. HOKE, of North Carolina, and Miss LILLIE VAN WYCK, of South Carolina, which took place at the Church of the Transfiguration, in this city. The ceremony was performed by a Rector, the Rev. Dr. Haughton, in the presence of a large party of invited guests, embracing a number of the Southern relations and friends of the bridegroom and bride. The beautiful marriage service of the Episcopal Church was rendered more impressive by the low and mellow tones of the organ, on which a voluntary was performed, softening without drowning the voice of the Minister. This is a new custom which might be pleasantly introduced on such occasions in our Southern Churches, perhaps has already been introduced in your Wilmington Churches.

I need not say that the marriage of Gen. HOKE is an event interesting to thousands, both in and out of North Carolina. His gallant and valuable service in the Confederate army, from the beginning to the end of the war—from his debut as a subaltern in the glorious First, or Bethel Regiment, to his surrender as a distinguished General—made him known to thousands who had followed his lead in battle, or participated in the privations which all suffered in common. They will be interested to know that his bride is young and beautiful, as bright as the sunny clime from which she came, as lovely and accomplished in manners and mind as the best of the fair daughters of the South. In one, I know with how hearty an *answer* the Church's invocation of blessings upon their future was responded to.

After the ceremony the bridal party started South.

Changes in the United States Senate.

On the fourth of March next the terms of the following named Senators expire: Messrs. Bayard, Del.; Buckalew, Penn.; Chandler, Mich.; Conness, Cal.; Dixon, Conn.; Doolittle, Wis.; Edmunds, Vt.; Frelinghuysen, N. J.; Henderson, Mo.; Hendricks, Ind.; Morgan, N. Y.; Morrill, Maine; Patterson, Tenn.; Ramsey, Minn.; Sprague, R. I.; Stewart, Nevada; Sumner, Mass.; Tipton, Neb.; Van Winkle, W. Va.; Wade, Ohio; Welch, Fla.; and Whyte, Md. Of these twenty-two Senators only four, so far, have been re-elected. Messrs. Chandler, Edmunds, Sprague and Stewart, all Republicans. In California, Eugene Casserly, Democrat, has been elected to succeed Mr. Conness, Republican. In Connecticut, ex-Governor Buckingham, has been elected to succeed Mr. Dixon, Democrat. Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, Democrat, and son-in-law of President Johnson, is to be succeeded by Parson Brownlow. Ohio will exchange Ben Wade, Republican, for Judge Allen C. Thurman, Democrat, and Maryland W. Pinckney Whyte for William T. Hamilton, both Democrats. The Florida Legislature has elected Abijah Gilbert to succeed A. S. Welch. The latter gentleman, although he has been representing Florida in the Senate for the last six months, has never given up his residence in his own State of Iowa, to which State he will return after the 4th of March, to take charge of the State Agricultural College. In Pennsylvania, John Scott, Republican succeeds Mr. Buckalew, and it is said that Thos. F. Bayard will be elected to fill his fathers seat by the Delaware Legislature now in session. Ex-Vice President Hamlin defeats Mr. Morrill, in Maine, and returns to the Senate. A Democrat will succeed Mr. Frelinghuysen in New Jersey, probably Mr. Stockton, who was illegally deprived of his seat by the Senate. In New York, the contest is warm and close between Morgan, the present incumbent, and ex-Governor Fenton. A third man in the person of Judge Davis, Marsall O. Roberts, or Mr. Griswold, just defeated for Governor by Hoffmann, is spoken of as a compromise. The New York papers say the most money will win the race. In Missouri the contest is between Henderson and Schenk, and is producing much feeling. But little interest or opposition is shown in other States to present incumbents except in Minnesota where the veritable Donelly contests Senator Ramsey's re-election. Some opposition may arise to the return of Sumner from Massachusetts, but it will hardly amount to much. His opponents are trying to shove him on General Grant, but with little success as yet.

Virginia Politics.

We have watched the growing dissensions among the conservative people of Virginia in regard to the proper course of their political action with regret and uneasiness. We have not the heart, even if we possessed the acumen, to venture our advice. If we believed policy conflicted with principle we would be the last to urge the noble people of that glorious Commonwealth to make the sacrifice. We have learned of their nobleness, of their gallantry, of their hospitality in a school which has endeared every Virginian to our heart. The present race of Virginians has written upon the everlasting records of time how worthy they are of their noble fathers.

It is easy for those who have either by the tyranny of the General Government or the degeneracy of their own people, been humbled in the dust of humiliation, to advise others of their dangers. But it is not so easy for proud and honorable natures to voluntarily accept dishonor. When the people of North Carolina might have had an opportunity to compromise on "universal amnesty and universal suffrage," there was no organ within the limits of the State to advocate it—nay, since "universal suffrage" has been forced upon us, as much by the cowardice and venality of our own people as by the strong arm of the Government, no public advocate has yet sprung up in North Carolina. To be sure some papers and men, whose "hind-sights" do not seem to be better than their "fore-sights," have talked vaguely about *qualified* suffrage *after*, and not before, *universal* suffrage was fastened upon us.

The questions involved in the decision of Virginia are of vital importance to her people, and we tremble at her fate when we see good citizens wrangling in debate and dividing in sentiment as to their future policy. Whether the course pursued by those men who have sent a delegation to Washington City to precipitate matters, is actuated by wise and sound policy, is a subject of grave consideration, but that they acted prematurely, is without question. There should have been an honest and faithful effort to reconcile all differences of opinions before any definite and serious action should have been taken. Any movement involving so much of the happiness and welfare of the people at large, should have had the moral force of unanimity and the sympathy of good people everywhere.

In coming to a final decision, Virginia has the advantage of the results of reconstruction in other States, if past acts can be regarded as any criterion by which to judge of the present disposition and purposes of Congress. What has been done with Alabama, which defeated Congressional reconstruction negatively, and what is about to be done with Mississippi, which defeated it positively, and with Georgia, which accepted it with a protest in the form of a Democratic Legislature, is or will all be known before Virginia will be called upon to act. We are certain that universal negro suffrage, in one way or another, will be forced upon that State, if it is not accepted. We do not know whether the manner of receiving the dose will work to the advantage or disadvantage of the people. It may, if forced, be mixed with other and worse ingredients. While, if voluntarily accepted, in connection with universal amnesty, the power of the whites, if able now to resist it at the ballot-box, could then control it through the same agency.

But these are considerations for the people of that State. We have yet to see our way clear of the dangers which environ reconstructed North Carolina before we are able to give advice to unreconstructed Virginia. If there is a condition of things *worse* to their people than that which has followed the *acceptance* by North Carolina or the *rejection* by Alabama of Congressional reconstruction, then we would advise Virginia to follow in the footsteps of neither. As it is, we can only beseech them to unite upon a common plan, and ask for them the blessings of God.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Injunction Case—Hon. S. J. Person—How the Judges Stand—The Legislature and the Railroad Schemes—Dr. Ellis, of Catawba—Old Downing Indignant and Defiant—His Courage Oozes out in a "Point of Order"—Bribery and Corruption—Witnesses—The Guilty Party—Holden and the Incoming Administration—A Change of Base Desirable—The University and Its Professors, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, January 12, 1869.

Dear Journal:—The principal theme of importance here since my last letter, has been the argument before the Supreme Court in the great Injunction case—A. J. Galloway *vs.* the Public Treasurer and the Chatham Railroad. The magnitude of the issues involved and the brilliant array of Counsel enlisted on either side have combined to invest this argument with transcendant interest. It was conducted with great ability, and I am pleased to inform you that I have heard the effort, on behalf of the plaintiff, of your own distinguished townsman, Hon. S. J. Person, spoken of as by no means the least effective of the several learned and cogent speeches which were made. The decision of the Court is looked for with intense anxiety. It is to be hoped that it will be such as will put an effectual quietus upon the extravagant and reckless schemes which are now pending before the Legislature. If it should be adverse to the Injunction, and indecisive of the material point of the constitutionality of this and similar appropriations, it will be regarded by the Ring as a license for, and an invitation to, further and more profligate and wanton abuses. Rumor has it that the Chief Justice and Judge Rodman may be relied upon to sustain the Injunction; that Judges Reade and Settle are as certainly the other way, and that the "balance of power," so to speak, is with Judge Dick. As soon as the decision is rendered you shall be advised by telegraph, and furnished, as soon as possible, with a copy.

Thus far the Legislature has been but skimming the surface, without taking any of those deep plunges which agitate the waters. There were slight indications of serious work in either House on yesterday, but they terminated with skirmishing. In the lower House an effort was made as they came up respectively on the Calendar, to have the various railroad bills involving appropriations indefinitely postponed, but it failed—resulting, however, in their postponement for about a week, by which time it is anticipated the Supreme Court will have been heard from. Pending these proceedings an amusing episode transpired. Dr. Ellis, the worthy and useful Conservative Representative from Catawba, was denouncing in no measured terms the corrupt schemes of the party in power, and, in the course of his remarks, stigmatized the Penitentiary transaction as an atrocious swindle. Whereat up rose old Downing, the somnolent Knight from Union, in dudgeon high and mighty anger. He imperiously demanded a re-iteration of the offensive expression, with the menacing reminder that *he* was a member of the Penitentiary Committee. Undismayed, Dr. Ellis repeated the objectionable remark, with emphasis, when Downing, who had stood in defiant attitude, as if prepared to make immediate mincemeat of the Dr., meekly observed that "*he called the gentleman to order!*" Never more ridiculous mouse came out from parturient mountain! Downing's tragic *role* of Boabdil turned out to be so egregious a farce, that even Cuffee Mayo blushed, and McDonald, the valiant Engrossing Clerk, hid behind a pillar.

In the Senate there was some little discussion on a resolution (which was adopted) providing for the payment of witnesses summoned before the Bribery and Corruption committee. In the course of the debate Senator Sweet re-asserted that he would prove his original allegation that members had been bought for dollars and cents, and that the report was only delayed beause it was deemed important by the committee that *all* the facts should be exhausted. It is said that witnesses from abroad, who are summoned here, are directed to report to the committee immediately on arrival; inasmuch as, unless they do, they are liable to be tampered with (such, I mean, as *can* be tampered with) by a certain prominent carpet-bagger, who shall be nameless pending the inquest, but whose name shall be forthcoming in all good time. By the way, the individual at whom Senator Sweet has been aiming, chiefly, all along, is well known. He is a member of the House, a carpet-bagger, a burly, tawny, squatty adventurer, whose antecedents are worse than questionable, and who, I have no doubt, will turn out to "fit the cap" exactly. Let us "watch and wait," as Holden said in 1860.

Speaking of Holden, I am told, by one who is in position to speak knowingly, that he is actually feeding his inordinate vanity with the idea of being offered a place in Grant's Cabinet, and that he felicitates himself on the contemplation of an *entree* into "big" society at Washington. It is even said (but from what little I know of the individual, I am incredulous on that score) that he is very desirous of an opportunity of ridding himself of the disagreeable and disreputable associations which now environ him—the Executive office, to say nothing of his more private resorts, being constantly intruded upon by white trash and black scum. It is further intimated that, if he can only get a place in the Cabinet, he will leave the State for good. The Lord grant that his aspirations may be crowned with fruition, then!

I think that I promised to give you a sketch of some of the "Professors" elect of the University, so-called. But having already reached my usual allotment of space, I content myself with telling you what I have seen and heard of *Professor* Brewer, who takes the chair of your old Master of Greek, Mr. Fetter. In person he is the embodiment of a New England Yankee; lank, cadaverous, shuffling and sharp-nosed, his "anatomy" is Puritanical all over. His gait is as rapid as if a silver dollar lay at the end of his every journey. He is a Congregationalist in faith and an ardent nigger-worshipper in practice. His associations and his intimacies, I am told, since his sojourn in Raleigh, have been with negroes, and he sees "Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. He may have a smattering of the Greek roots, but he is convinced that Homer was a Guinea nigger and Demosthenes a son of Ethiop. It is simply an infamous outrage that such a man should have been elected to a Professor's chair, even in a *Radicalized* University. If I, or any other decent white man in the State, however, felt any further interest in the University, it would occasion me more concern than it does, at present.

DOT.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

Pursuant to adjournment at the last annual meeting, the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad assembled in Masonic Hall, in this city, yesterday.

The meeting was called to order by Col. W. S. Mullins, Chairman. Messrs. Wm. A. Walker and J. J. Ling were the Secretaries.

The Secretaries were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

After examination, the committee reported the following stock represented:

In person	4,052 shares.
By proxy	2,134 "
Total	6,186 "

The State was not represented.

The meeting was then declared duly organized, and business was regularly proceeded with.

The President, Mr. W. B. Giles, then proceeded to read and submit the following report on behalf of the President and Directors:

To the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroa Co.:

The President and Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company have but little to add to the report made at your last meeting. We then stated that "of the second Preferred Bonds $100,000 have been bargained for at a sum sufficient to meet the debt for which they are pledged." We regret that our impressions of that transaction were not realized, but those together with $63,000 of the second Mortgage Bonds were sold at auction in New York, at what rates we have not yet been advised. The $213,000 likewise alluded to as advertised for sale at auction, have been disposed of at a price which covers the debt, for which they were hypothecated except, $172 89.

We deem it proper here to state that the Chattell Mortgage alluded to in a report of the Receiver to the Bondholders, and upon which he (believing it his duty) has been paying a rent during his administration, we believe, was satisfied in September, 1866, and all the articles therein included are subject to no lien except that held by Trustees for the benefit of the Bondholders, and that opinion is supported by our legal adviser, and by it was our intention to object to the rental payment in the Court of Equity, where the disbursements of the Receiver are to be credited.

We herewith beg to present the Treasurer's statement of the financial condition of the Company, as well as that of the Superintendent of the operations of the road from 1st October, 1867, to 1st May, 1868, at which time the Receiver came into possession of the road, and for its operations since that period we refer you to him. It appears from the Treasurer's exhibit that the bonded debt has increased since October, 1867, $242,088 68, which has been applied to reduction of bills payable, &c., say $100,000; to pay debt to New York Warehouse Company $50,000; in settlement of suits at Sumter and other compromise, the most if not all not included in last year's reports, $51,000.

The balance, together with other assets, towards the reduction of negro bonds for 1852 to 1861..... $ 800 00

On open accounts previous to and since the war, requistions and accounts payable...	151,759 96
On pay rolls.....	30,691 61
	$183,251 57

The debt to guarantee and indemnify by $106,500, for the payment of which $213,000 of bonds have been sold is in said statement still included on bills payable, the notes not yet being surrendered.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. GILES, President.

After which he proceeded to read the report submitted by the Receiver, Mr. Hull. It is as follows:

Wm. B. Giles, Esq., President, Etc.:—Sir:

The gross earnings of the Road for nine months, from March 1st to Dec. 1st, 1868, were.....	$329,432 81
Of this amount there was still uncollected and due from connections, Roads and Agents.....	44 330 34
Leaving as cash income collected up to that date.	$285,102 47
The total expenses for the same time were.....	$276,167 06
Of this amount there was still due and unpaid....	16,900 01
Leaving as cash disbursed.	259,267 05
And as cash on hand Dec. 1	$ 25,835 42

The above statement is made only up to the 1st December, because our settlements for that month are not yet complete; but an approximate estimate for December can be made, which will not differ materially from the true result, and will cause the account for January 1st to show about as follows:

Income to December 1st...	$329,432 81
Add for December.....	41,263 09
Total receipts to 1st Jan...	$370,698 90
The expenses as above reported were, to Dec. 1st.	$276,167 06
Add for Dec. about.....	28,000 00
Total expenditures.....	304,167 06
Leaving a balance of.....	$ 66,531 84
Of which amount there is due from Agents and other Roads, say.....	$ 42,000 00
And cash on hand about...	24,531 84

The expenses as above given include the amounts of several old claims for right of way, and for taxes accrued prior to March 1st, but paid by me, about $4,500, and also the cost of about 700 tons new rails which I have put into the track during the past ten months. I have arranged for the purchase of 400 tons more, and all the means of the road available for that purpose should continue to be so used, until the track shall be in safe condition for the passage of trains.

I have been informed that the parties in New York who hold the title to the Ferry-boat "Waccamaw," are arranging to remove her from the river in consequence of the non-payment of the balance still due upon the purchase. In view of this contingency, I would strongly recommend that immediate steps be taken in conjunction with the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, to secure a connection with the bridge which is now nearly completed across the Cape Fear river. This will require the construction of about two miles of track, but it seems to be a necessity for the future prosperity of the road, and should be done without further delay. The Boat is old and will be soon needing expensive repairs, and would probably be thrown aside in any event after the bridge shall have come into use.

I have received a notification from Mr. Jas. E. Tyson, of Baltimore, that he holds the title to certain rolling stock upon the road as surety for the payment of an amount—$84,137 86—which he demands to be paid by 1st February next ensuing; and in default thereof, proposes to take possession of the property upon which he holds the lien aforesaid. It is presumed that this proceeding can be stayed by an agreement to pay interest upon the claim, or rent upon the rolling stock.

There are also claims held by other parties against other rolling stock and machinery to the amount of about $60,000 00, which may be at any moment pressed in the same manner.

With this I hand you a report of the General Superintendent, which exhibits the condition of the road in detail.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. G. HULL,
Receiver.

The reading of other reports was dispensed with.

The reports were, on motion, submitted to the same committee to whom was referred the report of the President at the last annual meeting. This committee, after undergoing some necessary changes, was composed as follows: Messrs. M. Cronly, Wm. Evans, Geo. R. French, J. H. Neff, Dr. D. Gilchrist.

The meeting then took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M., at which time the committee to whom was referred the reports of the President and Receiver would report.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

At the appointed hour the meeting was again called to order.

The special committee, to whom was referred the report of the President and Receiver, through their Chairman, M. Cronly, Esq., submitted the following report with accompaying resolutions:

Your committee to whom was referred the reports of the President and Directors, as well as the Receiver, with accompanying documents, beg leave to report that, after consultation with the Auditing committee they report the accounts as correctly kept and stated as the peculiar circumstances under which the officials were placed would allow. All disbursements are sustained by proper vouchers.

Your committee deem it advisable that the Stockholders should be informed as to the rights of parties under the Chattel Mortgage, and deem it expedient that the claim upon the ferry boat should in some manner be arranged, as it seems to be at this moment a question of vital importance; and after weighing carefully all the reports have deemed it most expedient to advise the appointment of a committee of three, who shall constitute a committee of Enquiry and Investigation as to all matters pertaining to the interests of the Company.

Your committee are of the opinion that owing to the embarrassed condition of the Company, its treasury being without funds, it will be obligatory upon the part of this meeting to lay an assessment upon its stock for the salary of the President.

Your committee, for the reasons assigned, beg leave to submit the follwing resolutions:

Resolved, That an assessment of three per cent. per annum shall be levied and collected upon each share of the capital stock, said amount to constitute the salary of the President of this Company for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That this meeting now proceed to the election of a President for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to be styled a committee of Enquiry and Investigation, who shall go over and carefully examine the condition of the road, its wants and requirements, costs of connection with the Bridge Company, draws required—in short, to report to the Stockholders what amount in their judgment will be required to to make it a first-class road, ascertain the condition of the steamer Waccamaw, rolling stock, encumbrances—amount and when due—and report to an adjourned meeting of this Company, to be held on Wednesday, after the third Monday in March next, (17th).

On motion of Mr. O. G. Parsley, the report was received and laid on the table as the subject of discussion.

Mr. Parsley then proceeded to submit some remarks regarding the subjects embraced within the report, giving a statement concerning the purchase of the steamer Waccamaw, and the amount now due thereon. He opposed the assessment on the stock for the payment of the President's salary, and expressed his conviction of the utter inability of the present Stockholders to meet the debts of the Company. He thought that the sooner the road passed into the hands of parties able to meet its debts and carry it through, the better it would be for the people.

On motion, the reading of the Superintendent's report was called for. This report was accordingly read.

The discussion of the report of the special committee was resumed, and was participated in by Messrs. O. G. Parsley, Wm. L. Smith, Henry Nutt, E. D. Hall, W. A. Wright, W. B. Giles and others.

Mr. Parsley submitted the following resolution as an amendment to that resolution of the report which referred to the appointment of a committee.

WHEREAS, The present condition of this Company is such as to preclude any reasonable hope in its ability to resuscitate the road and conduct its affairs successfully for the benefit of its creditors, or its Stockholders, or to the advantage of the community interested in it; and whereas, proceedings have been instituted by one of the Trustees of the bondholders for a foreclosure of mortgage; therefore

Resolved, That this meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company recommend to their President and Directors to interpose no obstacles thereto, but rather to acquiesce, in order, as far as possible, to protect the interests of its creditors.

This motion was subsequently withdrawn.

Before the report of the committee was submitted, the Chairman resigned the chair to W. A. Wright, Esq., and addressed the meeting. He concluded by submitting an amendment to the report instructing the committee created therein to also report upon the increase of the debt of the Company, and the history of its creation year by year.

Colonel W. L. Smith moved to amend as follows: That said committee shall ascertion whether an arrangement can be made with the Second and Third Mortgage bondholders, whether they will accept first and second class preferred stock in the road in lieu of the bonds held by them.

A vote was first taken upon the last amendment. A stock vote was called for, resulting in the defeat of the amendment.

The amendment of Colonel Mullins was then put to the house and adopted.

The report proper was then resumed, and the resolutions acted upon *seriatim*, resulting in their adoption upon stock vote.

The election for President was immediately entered into, resulting in the choice of John A. Taylor, Esq., for that position.

On motion, an additional member was placed on the committee of Investigation.

The Chair announced as this committee: Messrs. M. Cronly, S. L. Fremont, W. J. Everett and W. L. Smith.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to the third Wednesday in March next.

Daily Journal, 14*th*.

Troubles of Reconstruction—Letter from a Negro.

STATE OF N C——
Jan 9th 1869

Well Sam—I hab som ting to ax you what am presing on my mine most distrusingly—de fakt is it am uv de gretust importunce to all uv we black fookes indivvidually and cullectively. It am not bin long sense you kno Sam when we ware told dat dare was to be uniwersal equalurty betwixt we blak fokes and de white yanky man, but we was to be put superier to *white Southern man*—well, den was de time when de gretust Gen ob de knone wuld ware kandidate for de presidunсy of dese unighted States—Ebery whare we met up wid de radikul geatul men of de big class dey wuld tell as all dese fine tings about superierity—what war to be our pekuliar privuleges in all futur time—well, by golly we went to wurk, we hunted up all of our rase, except them whare dide before de time, and we even had sum ob dare names put in de box, we ware so ankshus to get our tikut elikted, we had wun or too jolifykatiuns arter dat, and we looked around at our konditiun and we seed nun ob dese big tings we had bin promused—de grate speekurs had all gone—we war wid out wurk—wid out bred—wid out close—wid out mete and ebery ting whar brings kumfert to phisikul man—whot was next to doo—dese big genteel mun had lef us amung de werry fookes who day sa ware our enemise—we had dun nuf alreddy to git dar ill wil—dey had de lans—dare was no radikul white men here to help us—indeed de radikul while here am wus dan de nigger, kase he is nither white man nor nigger, but taks his seete behind us and axes us please dont forgit him but giv him sum chanse of de krums—well, in dis kunditiuns uv tings what ware to be dun—we had seed enuf—we had found out enuf to demunstrait the insinserity uv all dese speekers thru de kuntry—dare is not wun uv dem nors, but what hav fownd a greessy spot to set on—dey hav shone *dare interust in our welfair?* We ax dem for help, and dey will tell you, oh! only be quint a leetle whil longur and gude times will kum—dey are libing on all de good tings uv de airth, *at our kost*,; too whitch I wood hab no objecktiun providun we had got what dey promused—indeed I wood not komplane any how, but for whut dey hab last dun; and what am de trubble whitch, I kant git ober—you kno dey gib us de rite to voote in all de elekshuns—dat is to say, from skule commisshuner to Presidunt ov dese United States—wel you see Sam when de time was for us to voot for dem, and day was rite here mong us, we ware goode—honest, intelligunt enuf to voote for any boddie—you kno dey ware here den dey wanted our vootes—dey knowd it wood require sum saft soider to git we niggers to bliеve in dair professuns of interest in our welfare—being as how sum ov dem war yankees and sum ware wurse—but dey did git our konfidense—we vooted—we giv dem our unyted and indiwidual support—and de very fust ting dey do, after gitting pour, ware to objikt to our voting for offisers in de kuntry—you *mite* voote for offisers in de sity, kase dare was men dare to kontrol you, and tell you whut to do—but we kuntry niggers didn't kno *nuf to be trusted*—Sam dis am de true stait of the kase—We are told dat de gobenor must pint officers in kuntry, kase he nose better dan we do what men we had better voote fur. If we coold be trusted to elikt dem, what rite hab dey to say we shant voote and elikt our men here?—If we had bin intimeete wid dem I spose dare mite hab bin sum objikshun to our habbing de priviluge to voote in *dare elikshun*; yes, I spose dey wood hab had *some kause* to *doubt* de safty ob *dat muve*—but you see, Sam, we did'nt kno *um*, and *darefore* our present situation! alas! alas! Sam, what am we to doo? Ebery day pruves to us our deplurable condition! We havs *prefest* frens, and *dat is all*—we need advice—gude kounsil—and who is to giv it? Am de present pets ob de gobenor caperble? I tink not—when I seed a poor blak man tried tother day for stealing, and when his lawyer axed him, arter he was aquitted, who advised you to do this he told him, *whare we all kould hear* it, that two magnstrates had advised him that it ware his propurty, and he had a rite to it, and dat ware the reason he tuke it—Sam we blak fookes am determd to voote fur nun ob dese gentlemun whar doubts our qualerferkashuns *to voote fur our men here in de kuntry*—we am determined in dis free lan of hours to be as free as dese big men in de sitties, and what is more, we will hav our officers of sich men as we think air fit to make goode wuns—we kno who is to suter, if we havs ignorant men elikted; aint it a purty spot of work to ty our hans, and then tel us we air free?—air we any beter of now den, when we were slaves? do we live as wel as we did den?—no—hongry, homeliss, raggid, pennighliss and despised, we air desarted by our own party men, and with all of our suffurings and disadvantergis, we air insulted and laft at by the Demokrats who tel us your marsters have drarn the strings on you, by forbidding you to vote for your kounty offisers—I bleve dese dimokrats am glad ov it, but den we did not expekt no better ov dem—We spekted dey wood be glad to see us in a difficulty—We dont komplane of a man when he speeks out—we nose how to take him; but we havs jest kans to grommble at what our own men air doing—and I ax in konklusun: air our rase prepaired for sich a state of things as air now upon us? kant we say who shall bee our offisers in de kuntry? must we go to Wilmingtun and ax our masters dare who we shall *vote for?* We know some of de good white radikuls war on de most intermete and familiarest terms with us when de eliction was goin on—and told us many fine things dey wood du for us when dey ware elikted—but we kno sense dat time we hab never enjoid any of dese fine things; but we will forgiv all dat, except dis one thing of taking our lekshuns of our own kounty men from us, whitch I hear is a fakt—if dey do dat Sam dis nigger clares eturnal vengunce to dem all and will hereafter weed taters for hisself.

respectfully Mr. Editor, I am yours if you will put this in your paper,

SAMBO.

OUR EDGECOMBE CORRESPONDENCE.

King Cotton—Money—Trade—Rocky Mount Mills—Enterprise and Energy—The President of the W. & W. Railroad—A Busy Man.

ROCKY MOUNT, Jan. 8, 1869.

Dear Journal:—The first impression that strikes one here is that this is a "cotton centre," for besides the loaded cars standing on the track ready for departure, and the piles of bales awaiting shipment, carts and wagons are coming in from all directions, bringing "the staple," which will soon again be "King" of the commerce of the world.

When you mix a little among the people you soon find out that money is more plentiful than in many other sections of our State. The farmers have sold enough cotton to make them easy, and are no ways anxious to sell the rest at present, although the prices are inviting, and would seem to be high enough to gratify the most exacting. I have no means of judging of the amount of trade here. All the merchants seemed to be busy and cheerful, and I have no doubt are gathering a good harvest. In the afternoon I strolled over to the factory at the falls of Tar river, and had a very pleasant interview with the proprietor of the "Rocky Mount Mills," as I believe they are called. You are probably aware that they have been entirely rebuilt since the war in the most permanent manner, and that the latest improved machinery has been introduced, so that the great excellence of the manufactures—yarn and sheetings—is already established, and the demand for the goods, both North and South, is increasing.—One of the curious things that has happened the past fall, is that North Carolina merchants have selected these goods in New York, as the best to be had at the price and paid for them there the same price at which Mr. Battle would have delivered them at their doors. The Factory is running now 1,608 spindles, and 38 looms—employing in the mill fifty (50) hands, mostly boys and girls, and in outdoor operations ten (10) more—making sixty operatives, not counting superintendents—*all white*. Please make a note of that, as it is a feature in the institution which is interesting to those who have been by the calamities of the war reduced to the necessity of finding light and honorable employment for their children. When the proprietor gets his winter night school into operation, it will add to the benefit he has already extended to his race.

Besides the cotton mills, there is a grist mill, making meal and flour, a saw mill, store, cottages, &c., making quite a little village round the falls. Altogether, Rocky Mount and its vicinity is thriving and the people look pleased and comfortable. The ubiquitous Yankee is found here as every where pushing ahead in the race for money. Speaking of ubiquity, I met an instance last week that comes near it, very. I stepped into one of the R. R. telegraph stations and asked the operator where the President of the R. R. was. The answer was "in Baltimore." That was on Monday. On Tuesday I asked the question at another station, the answer was "in Raleigh." Wednesday night I asked at still another; the answer was "he is in Wilmington." So, while not absolutely ubiquitous, he seems to have a brisk way of getting about in the world.

Enough for the present, from your firm friend,

IN TRANSIT.

From the Baltimore Gazette's Correspondent.

Washington News and Gossip.

The position of the dominant party is becoming every day more and more critical, as the leaders frankly admit in private conversations, and to-day a prominent Radical member of the House declared his apprehension that the announcement of General Grant's Cabinet would be the signal for a general breaking up of the Radical organization. This gentleman interprets very unfavorably the remarkable reticence of the President elect, and it is even suspected by him and other shining lights of the party that General Grant will ignore party demands in the selection of his constitutional advisers.

But the grave apprehensions felt by the Radicals that their future is not to be through smooth paths, do not arise solely from the misgivings now so common in the ranks of the Radical party. They see fearful breakers ahead on financial questions, but "Reconstruction" rears its horrid front and frightens their bravest men. The members of the Senate Judiciary committee admit this, and say they know not which way to turn. Georgia haunts them by day and by night, and every day the subject receives additional embarrassment from the blundering of those who see not the dangers into which they are driving their party.

During the session of this Judiciary committee to-day all the members save one Democrat (Hendricks) denounced the terrible condition of affairs in Georgia, but not one could suggest any means of relief. The only member of the Judiciary committee who favors the proposition to allow Joshua Hill, the Radical Senator from Georgia, to take his seat, is Senator Hendricks, the only Democratic member of the committee. It is understood that the question of admitting Mr. Hill has been postponed until the political status of Georgia shall have been definitely and finally settled. When that will be no one ventures to predict.

Interesting Insurance Decision.

A case of great interest to life insurers has recently been decided by the general term of the Snperior Court. A life insurance company in Maine, in September, 1866, issued a policy for $10,000 upon the life of a Mr. Warner, of this city, who represented at the time of his examination by the medical officer of the company that he had no regular physician. Warner died in February, 1867, when it became known that he had availed himself of the services of one doctor for himself and family for several years, receiving prescriptions from him the month before his application for life insurrnce, and also after the policy had been issued. Under these circ

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 8, 1869.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Sweet, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably in the credentials of Mr. R. L. Beall, senator elect from the 41st district. The senator came forward and was qualified.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, reported favorably on the following bills, viz:

Bill to establish a Ferry across Neuse River;

Bill to incoporate Lebanon Lodge;

Bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Martindale; Bill to incoporate Jamesville and Washington Railroad Lumber Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Moore, of Carteret: Resolution fixing apart Saturday of each week for the consideration of bills of a private character. Laid over under the rule.

By Mr. Barrow: Resolution instructing the Committee on Corporations to consider the constitutional restrictions on the legislation on corporations, and to report adversely on all bills incorporating Companies, when, in their judgment the objects of the corporations ban be obtained under general laws. Passed.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington passed.

Bill authorizing the Commissioners of Scarboro' to convey the right of way through said town to the Williemston & Tarboro' Railroad Company passed.

CALENDAR.

The following bills passed their second reading to-wit:

Bill to amend an act concerning the government of counties;

Bill to prevent the felling of timber or placing other obstructions in Rock Fish Creek;

Bill to incorporate Madrine Mining Co;

Bill to incoporate Carolina Lodge, No. 41. Anson county;

Bill to incorporate Kalina Lodge, Anson County;

Bill to incorporate Mt. Olive Lodge, in the county of Wayne;

Bill to incorporate the Hebrew Association of the city of Charlotte;

Bill to incorporate Woodland Manufacturing Company;

Bill appropriating $3,000 to protect the Insane Asylum from fire;

Resolution requesting the Representatives in Congress from this State to use their influence to revive the old Postal Routes in this State;

A resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint six Commissioners to ascertain what disposition has been made of the Stockade and Literary funds—said Commissioners to receive $2 per day and traveling expenses.

SPECIAL ORDER, VIZ:

Report of the committee on Privileges and Elections, in reference to Mr. Purdie's case.

On motion of Mr. Rich, its further consideration was postponed until the 18th of January.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1869.

House called to order at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Hinnant, from the committee on enrollment, reported the bill in favor of the Sheriff and Register of Deeds of Greene County as being correctly enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended and the resolution setting apart thirty minutes each for the transaction of regular business of the House was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Seymour, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely upon the bill repealing the stay law as regards debts under $50.

J. H. Harris, colored, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably upon Mr. Hicks' bill giving Clay county the benefit of her own bonds.

A message was received from the Senate refusing to concur in the resolution raising a committee so revise the Code of Civil Procedure.

Also, another message asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution authorizing the keeper of the Capitol to replace the papers and books of the Supreme Court in their proper rooms. Lies over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Painter: A resolution requesting the Secretary of State to communicate with the several County Commissioners in writing, instructing them to forward their reports forthwith for their approval of his General Assembly. Lies over.

By Mr. Gilbert: A resolution instructing the committee on Internal Improvements to report on a certain petition of the citizens of McDowell county in regard to Internal Improvements. Lies over.

By Mr. French: A resolution asking for a clerk for the committee on Counties and Townships for a few days. Lies over.

BILLS.

By Mr. Ingram: A bill to prevent the sale of property exempted by the Constitution as a Homestead.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report on next Monday.

By Mr. High: A bill to authorize the Sheriff of Columbus to collect arrearages of taxes. Referred.

By Mr. Robinson: A bill to amend an act entitled "an act concerning the government of counties." Referred.

By W. T. Hayes, colored: A bill for the protection of debtors.

W. T. Hayes moved to suspend the rules and adopt. Lost.

The bill was then appropriately referred.

By J. S. Leary, colored: A bill to establish additional regular terms of the Superior Court in Cumberland county. Referred.

By Mr. Gilbert: A bill to amend an act entitled an act to establish a lien in favor of laborers and mechanics. Referred.

By Mr. French: A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Insurance Co.

SPECIAL ORDER, VIZ:

An act to stay judgments on debts contracted prior to 1865 to the first of June, 1869, in the State of North Carolina: On motion, in consequence of Mr. Ragland, the introducer of the bill, being absent on account of sickness, the consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday next, 11 o'clock.

By consent Mr. French introduced a resolution asking our Senators and Representatives in Congress to obtain an appropriation to improve the navigation of Cape Fear River.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the rules were suspended and the resolution giving the Superintendent of Public Instruction the west room, third story, of the Capitol, lately set apart for the Supreme Court, was taken up.

After quite a lengthy debate, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

By consent, Mr. Gilbert offered a bill, entitled "An act to raise Revenue." Referred.

CALENDAR.

House bill No. 3 (introduced by Mr. Ingram, and reported adversely upon by committee), providing for the exempting of real and personal property against all judgments: The report of the committee was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Moore rules were suspended and Senate bill appropriating $30,000 to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of 86 yeas, nays 1.

A bill to amend the charter of the Green Swamp Company was next reached, and, on motion, was postponed until next Thursday.

The bill to prevent the collection of debts contracted for hire or sale of slaves (introduced by Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, and reported unfavorably upon by committee), was next reached, when

The bill created a long debate as to its constitutionality.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, moved to postpone the bill until Saturday week.

Mr. Malone moved to amend by postponing indefinitely.

On motion of H. C. Cherry (colored), the yeas and nays were called and resulted—yeas 46, nays 42.

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1869.

Mr. Long presented a petition from certain Physicians of Lexington, praying the General Assembly to pass some law to enable that profession to collect accounts, by giving them such a lien as is provided for laborers. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Graham, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the following bills, viz:

Bill to compel executors and administrators to discharge their duties; ordered to be printed.

Bill to create a mechanics' and laborers' Lien.

Mr. Brogden, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the Sheriffs of Pasquotank and New Hanover.

Mr. Barrow, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to allow executors and administrators to sell for cash. Placed on Calendar.

Mr. Graham, from the committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a bill requiring executors of deceased persons to give bond, (this provision having been incorporated in another bill.) Concurred in.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. Robbins: Of a bill to enable plaintiffs to bring suit in the Superior Courts, in their own counties, instead of the counties of defendants, as now required.

By Mr. Bellamy: Of a bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up the waters of Town Creek.

By Mr. Rich: Of a bill to construct a Branch Railroad from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, to run through Onslow, Greene and other counties.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Rich: A bill to establish a Reform School for juvenile offenders. [This bill authorizes the Governor to appoint the Board of Commissioners annually.—Chairman of the Board to receive a stated salary; his Supervisors to receive $3 per diem and expenses: Said Board, with the assistance of the Superintendent of Public Works, are authorized to purchase a tract of land, in the county of Wake, not to exceed 200 acres, and to erect suitable buildings.] Referred to the committee on Penal Institutions.

By Mr. Shoffner: A bill for the relief of Executors and Administrators, who have sued in their representative capacity.—Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Rich: A bill requiring the Officers of the Railroads in which the State is interested to make full and complete returns of the operations of said road. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to establish a Ferry across Neuse river passed.

Bill to incorporate Lebanon Lodge, in the county of Columbus, passed.

Bill to incorporate Carolina Lodge, at Andersonville.

On motion of Mr. Respass, postponed until the 18th of January.

Bill to incorporate Mt. Olive Lodge, in the county of Wayne, passed.

Bill to incorporate Kalina Lodge, at Wadesboro' passed.

Bill to incorporate the Hebrew Benevolent Association, at Charlotte, passed.

On motion of Mr. Forkner the rules were suspended and the resolutions authorizing the Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses of witnesses summoned before the committee on Corruption was taken up and passed its second reading.

Mr. Rich gave notice that he should introduce a substitute for the resolution to allow the witnesses the same pay as allowed by the Federal Court.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following resolutions:

Resolution proposing to raise a Joint Committee to investigate the purchase of the tract of land for the Penitentiary site.

Resolution requesting the Representatives in Congress from this State to use their influence to secure an appropriation to improve the Cape Fear navigation.—Adopted.

RATIFIED.

Bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. Bellamy, the Senate adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1869.

Mr. Hinnant, from the Committee on Enrolment, reported the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington as being correctly enrolled. It was signed by the Speaker and transmitted to the Senate.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Ingram: A resolution that, from and after Monday next, this House shall hold night sessions. Lies over.

By Mr. Malone: A bill declaring it a misdemeanor for county officers to speculate in county claims. Referred.

By Mr. Hodnett: A bill to amend title 20, Civil Code of Procedure, and to satisfy stays of executions, granted by Justices of the Peace, in certain cases.

Mr. H. said that he had called the attention of the Code Commissioners to this matter, and, at his request they had prepared this bill. They thought with him, that the bill should pass at once; therefore, he moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its several readings.

Mr. Vest opposed the suspension of the rules. He thought all action on such bills should be postponed until they should see what the Supreme Court decides in regard to the Homestead.

Mr. Hodnett again urged the importance of the bill. He thought something should be done at once to prevent the sacrifice of the property of the people. Their property was being levied upon and sold every day for a mere song, &c.

The question recurred upon the motion to suspend the rules, which, being put to a vote, was carried, and the bill passed its several readings; when

Mr. Estes moved to print and refer to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report on Tuesday next.

Mr. Malone said, in explanation of the bill, that it was merely a copy of the old stay law in regard to this matter.

After a lengthy debate, the motion to refer prevailed by a vote of yeas 71, nays 20.

By Mr. Ingram: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax. Referred.

A message from the Senate was received informing the House, where they originated, of the passage of the following bills, to wit:

Resolution asking our Representatives and Senators in Congress to use their influence to have all the old mail routes reopened and revived;

Bill amending the charter of the city of Wilmington;

Resolution instructing the Code Commissioners to prepare and report compilation of charters, acts, &c.

They were ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Estes presented the claim of Hardie Reynolds, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

By Mr. Durham: A bill to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and rules of pleading therein, and ordinances and acts amendatory thereof." Referred.

By Mr. Robinson: A resolution giving the Superintendent of Public Instruction the west room, third story of the Capitol, lately occupied by the Supreme Court.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended and House bill No. 37 was taken up, ordered to be printed and re-referred to the Finance committee and made the special order for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

On motion of the same, the Revenue bill was made the special order for Wednesday next at 1 o'clock, and every day thereafter, until disposed of.

CALENDAR.

Senate bill appropriating $30,000 to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, was next reached and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 89, nays 1.

Mr. Gunter's bill to prevent the distillation of grain (unfavorably reported upon by committee), was taken up and, on motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the House then adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. Hayes: Of a bill in favor of Reuben King, late Sheriff of Robeson, when said Sheriff settles with the County Treasurer.

By Mr. White: Of a bill providing for the registration of conveyances.

By Mr. Colgrove: Of a bill to charter a branch Road from some point on the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad to some point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Bellamy: A bill to prevent obstruction to the passage of fish up Town Creek. Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill making an appropriation of $3,000 to provide for securing the Insane Asylum against fire passed.

Resolution authorizing the Treasurer of the State to pay the necessary expenses incurred by witnesses summoned before the Committee on Bribery:

On motion of Mr. Sweet, it was amended by confining the traveling expenses within the limits of the State.

Mr. Rich offered a substitute, which provides that said witnesses shall receive the same pay as provided for witnesses summoned before the Circuit Court of the United States, and if said witnesses are not material, and reside without the limits of the State, they shall receive no compensation whatever.

Mr. Sweet said that there were three objections to this substitute, which ought to convince Senators that it should not be adopted: 1st. It provides that only material witnesses shall receive any compensation whatever; 2d. It provides that those witnesses who may reside out of the State, shall receive no pay; after having been compelled to attend here, they are unjustly compelled to defray their own expenses, and, thirdly, he thought the provision entirely inadequate to defray the necessary and actual expenses. He hoped the substitute would be voted down.

Mr. Rich said he thought the Senator had had enough experience in conferring great powers into the hands of Committees, and cited, as an instance, the powers granted the Committee to locate a Penitentiary. He was opposed to giving this Committee power to summon witnesses from any place they may choose, and probably, when they may arrive, they may know nothing. With this power they can saddle a debt of $100,000 on the State, without accomplishing anything, and the Democratic party will say "Republicans are responsible for it, turn them out and put Democrats in their places." He hoped the substitute would be adopted.

Mr. Robbins said that there were some portions of the substitute that he was in favor of. The pay allowed witnesses summoned by the Federal Court he thought sufficient. He was in favor of conducting the investigation as economically as possible, but he was opposed to the word "*material.*" It should be stricken out. To say that it depends on what manner a witness shall testify, whether he shall receive pay or not, is a dangerous precedent to be set.

Mr. Graham said he did not know what amount was allowed witnesses summoned to appear at the Federal Court, but he was of the impression that the resolution offered by Senator Sweet was much the cheapest plan. The Legislature having established this committee, it is but just and right that persons who are compelled to leave their business to appear before this committee should have their actual and necessary expenses paid.

Mr. Blythe said it occurred to his mind that considerable expense could be avoided by securing written affidavits, thereby saving the expense of bringing witnesses a great distance at an expense to the State. The charge has been made on this floor by a Senator, that he could put his finger on the man who had sold his vote for dollars and cents. If he can do it, why go to the expense of summoning so many witnesses? Why don't the Senator put his finger on the man now?

Mr. Sweet said *he could prove what he had asserted in five minutes*, but the committee desired to make but one report and that should be full and satisfactory, and it was the intention of the committee, if possible, to secure additional facts, which they expected to do.

Mr. Barrow said he had always been opposed to smelling committees, and should have voted against the proposition to raise this committee, but he asked at the time who made the charges of corruption, and a respectable Senator on this floor had stated that he knew the fact that dollars and cents had been paid for votes. Now, sir, the honor of the Generally Assembly is at stake, until this charge is cleared up, and if the expenses of the investigation should reach $500,000 it should be granted and nothing should be done which would even have the appearance of trammelling the committee in this investigation. He regretted that the substitute had been offered, and hoped it would be withdrawn in order to allow the committee to pursue their own course. It was right and just that the witnesses summoned should have their necessary expenses paid.

On motion of Mr. Cook the previous question was called.

Mr. Rich's substitute was lost by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, colored, Galloway, colored, Hayes, Lassiter, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Purdie, Rich, Richardson, Smith and Stephens—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Barnes, Beasley, Beall, Beeman, Eaves, Forkner, Graham, Harrington, Long, Love, Melchor, Osborne, Respass, Robbins, Scott, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker, Wynne Winstead and Wilson—25.

And Mr. Sweet's resolution was adopted by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Barrow, Barnes, Beasley, Beall, Beeman, Eaves, Etheridge, Forkner, Graham, Lassiter, Lindsay, Long, Love, Melchor, Osborne, Purdie, Respass, Robbins, Scott, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker, White, Wynne, Winstead and Wilson—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, colored, Galloway, colored, Hayes, Harrington, Moore, of Carteret, Rich, Richardson, Smith and Stephens—13.

CALENDAR.

The resolution proposing to raise a Joint committee to investivate the facts connected with the present system of management of the North Carolina railroad, after some discussion, on motion of Mr. Welker, was postponed until Thursday next at twelve o'clock.

Bill to tranfers cases on the docket of the Criminal Court of Craven to the Superior Court passed its second reading.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution providing for an office for the Superintendent of Public Instruction on the third floor of the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings. Messrs. Bellamy, Hayes, Rich and Stephens voting in the negative. Mr. Smith was excused from voting in the request.

The Senate branch of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Banks, in which the State has stock, are Messrs. Respass and Hayes.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to morrow 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869.

BILLS.

By Mr. Sinclair: A bill in regard to the payment of debts. [This bill provides that every claim to recover money shall be barred in two years after the cause of action accrues, and no promise shall revive the same or take it out of the statute, un'ess it be made in writing with a specific promise to pay a specific sum and made after the passage of this act.] Referred.

CALENDAR.

House bill No. 75 in regard to modifying the stay law (unfavorably reported upon by committee.)

Mr. Seymour moved that the report be concurred in.

Mr. Ellington moved to postpone the bill until it could be printed.

This elicited quite a spicy debate.

Mr. Hodnett hoped the report of the committee would be concurred in. He opposed, as a principle, all stay laws, but he thought, that now, as the law was in force, it would be disastrous to repeal it.—He wanted it to go out that the State would neither decrease or increase the operations of that law. He knew that some were building now on the hope that this Assembly would stay debts contracted since the close of the war.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, moved to postpone for two weeks.

Mr. Stilley argued for some time in favor of the postponement.

Mr. Ferebee moved the *indefinite* postponement of the bill, and upon that motion called the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained.

Pending further action in this matter, the hour for the special order, to wit: The several Railroad bills reported by the Internal Improvement committee, arrived.

Mr. Laflin then moved to postpone the consideration of them until Tuesday, the 19th.

Mr. Ellis moved to indefinitely postpone all those bills.

Mr. E. entered into an able argument in relation to the various railroad measures that are now pending.

Mr. E. had been speaking a short time when Mr. Downing arose to a point of order, that the motion to indefinitely postpone was not debatable.

The Speaker refused to sustain the point, when

Mr. Downing appealed from the decision, and the House sustained the Chair.

Mr. Ellis resumed, and in the course of his remarks said that the penitentiary affair had swindled the State out of $100,000 and was proceeding with his speech, when

Mr. Downing came to his seat and asked if the gentleman used that language in regard to the penitentiary matter. *He* was a member of that committee.

Mr. Ellis replied that such was his opinion.

Mr. Downing: Then, sir, I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to reflect upon the character of any member.

Mr. Ellis said he mentioned this affair merely as one of the reasons of his voting against these railroad measures.

Mr. Ellis continued, when

Mr. Laflin arose to a point of order, saying that, under the ruling of the Chair, the motion to indefinitely postpone was debatable only to a limited extent. Was not this an elaborate argument?

The Chair stated that the gentleman from Catawba (Mr. Ellis) was only giving his reasons why he opposed these railroad measures, and the debate would only fairly begin when the gentleman was replied to. As yet there was no debate, &c.

Mr. Ellis then concluded without further interruption.

Mr. Durham then arose to a point of order in regard to both the motion of Mr. Ellis to indefinitely postpone, and Mr. Laflin's motion to postpone until the 19th instant, saying that each of the bills must be read, separately, at least by their titles, before such motions could be made. As yet, none of them were properly before the House.

The Chair sustained the point.

The Clerk then read the title of the bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Ellis renewed his motion to indefinitely postpone, and Mr. Laflin his motion to postpone until Tuesday, the 19th instant, and make it the special order at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Ellis' motion was rejected and Mr. Laflin's adopted.

The following bills went through the same course and were disposed of in a like manner, to wit:

Bill to amend the charter of the Oxford branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad;

Bills to amend the charters of the Atlantic, Ohio and Tennessee Railroad and the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad;

Bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. R., and the bill to separate and divide the Eastern and Western divisions of the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad.

The special order for this hour, "The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Dental Association," was, on motion, postponed for two weeks.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to modify the stay law was resumed.

[While the Clerk was looking for the bill Mr. Welch arose to a question of privilege. He said that, in looking over the certified copy of the bill recently passed by this Legislature to re-enact and confirm the issue of bonds to certain Railroad Companies in the Secretary of State's office, he found a mistake had been made in regard to the specific tax to be levied for the payment of the interest on the bonds appropriated to the Western N. C. R. R. The bill was made to levy a tax of 1-20th of one per cent. on the taxable property of the State, while it should be ¼ of one percent., as it appears in the original bill. He moved that the Committee on Enrollment proceed to the Secretary's office and make the necessary correction. Carried.]

The Clerk then read the bill modifying the stay law.

The question recurred upon Mr. Ferebee's motion to postpone indefinitely.

The yeas and nays having been previously ordered, the roll was called and the motion prevailed by a vote of 63 to 19.

On motion, the House then adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D C, Jan. 13—P. M.

SENATE—Mahlon Loomis asks Congress to appropriate fifty thousand dollars to complete the experiments for the telegraph without wires or battery, using clouds instead of wires. Referred to Patent Committee.

Mr. Buckal represented a bill amending representation in Congress. It provides for representation of minors. Referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill aiding the railroad from the Rio Grand to the Pacific.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill paying government employes South, who, not having taken the iron clad oath, would take the ordinary oath to support the Constitution. Referred to Finance Committee.

A bill amending an act relating to the *habeas corpus*, and to regulate judiciary proceedings, passed by a vote of 32 to 10.

Mr. Conkling, in explaining his bill, said that there were cases arising in the Southern States, particularly in Georgia, where the Northern Stockholders in Express and Steamboat Companies were sued for property taken by the public, and the object of the bill was to enable the defendants to transfer these cases to the United States Court, to the end that they might go to the Supreme Court and have a decision whether the principle is the same as in the prior cases; and this principle, as a case of law, they are not able to get a ruling upon in the State Court. A common carrier to defend himself triumphantly, must prove that the loss of the government was either occasioned by the act of the government or of the public enemy, and in the cases that had arisen the defendants were met by instructions from the Judges of the State Courts which deprived the jury from giving any decision upon this point.

The Sue Murphy claim has been resumed, but no conclusion arrived at.

Without action, the Senate refused the rotunda for the inauguration ball, and adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill providing for protection to Hayti and San Domingo by the United States, after a lengthy discussion, was tabled by a vote 126 to 36.

Mr. Eliot, from Arkansas, was seated.

A memorial was presented from citizens of Texas asking leave to raise a regiment for defence against the Indians.

Mr. Butler offered a substitute for National Banks.

The Alaska territorial bill was tabled.

The House then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under the following letter, in the indictments against Mr. Davis and General Breckinridge a *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the Criminal Court of the District:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1868.

SIR:—I enclose for your consideration a copy of the proclamation of general amnesty by the President of the United States, under date of the 25th of December, instant. You will observe that by the terms of this proclamation there is extended "unconditionally and without reserve to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war."

The object of my present communication is to authorize and instruct you in furtherance of the purchase and effect of this general amnesty and pardon, to make an examination of the indictments pending in your district against any person or persons whomsoever, "for the offence of treason against the United States, or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war," in order that as early as you shall have proper opportunity you may enter a *nolle prosequi* for the government upon such indictments. If upon such examination you should find any case where from the tenure of the indictment or the nature of the case as known to you, it should be doubtful whether it fall within the embrace of this general amnesty and pardon, you will be so generous as to report the same without delay to me, with such a statement of the indictment and of the case as may enable me to give further instructions concerning the same.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. M. EVARTS,
Attorney General.

To E. Carrington, Esq., United States District Attorney, Washington, D. C.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan 14—Noon.

Stocks strong and unsettled. Money easy at 7 ₱ cent. prem. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 136¼. Five-twenties, of '62, coupons, 112¾. North Carolinas, 65¼; new, 62¼; Virginias, ex-coupons, 57; new 59; Tennessees, ex-coupons, 68½; new 68¾.

Flour drooping. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn dull and about 1 cent lower. Pork dull—new mess $29. Lard drooping at 19 to 19¼ cents.—Cotton firmer at 29½ cents. Spirits Turpentine drooping at 52½ to 53 cents. Rosin is declining—sales at $2 60 to $2 65. Freights quiet.

FARM FOR RENT FOR 1869.

I OFFER MY FARM NEAR ROCKY POINT Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail road, for rent for the year 1869.

Truck farmers would find this place very desirable for their operations.

It is situated at a convenient distance from the above mentioned depot.

The land is of the best quality and under good fence. With good seasons it is capable of producing forty bushels of corn to the acre.

There are about forty acres cleared suitable for the production of pea nuts.

The dwelling is a two story frame building, with six rooms, in good condition, with a kitchen attached.

A cistern capable of holding 3 000 or 4,000 gallons of water is close to the house.

To one desiring to rent the place I would sell all the stock, horses, mules, hogs, cows and calves, with all the farming utencils. Also, corn, fodder, &c.

To a good farmer, and one who would keep the place in good order, favorable terms would be given.

If a satisfactory price could be had I would prefer to sell the farm. My motive is a desire to move to the Western part of the State.

A. E. HALL,
Rocky Point Postoffice.

dec 29 76-d6t-w6t

Goldsboro' News copy 6 weeks and send bill immediately to Journal office for collection.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	35 @	37	
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 00 @	2 50	
New	2 50 @	3 50	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	26 @	28	
Rio	19 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	25 @	27½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	27¼	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	23 @	25	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 15 @	1 25	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ bdl	2 00 @	2 05	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	18 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	18 00	
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00	
Herring,			
Easi	0 00 @	0 00	
N. Croe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	9 50 @	15 50	
Superfine	7 00 @	8 00	
Fine	6 00 @	6 50	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50 @	12 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @	24	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	90 00 @	95 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 00 @	1 05	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	0 95 @	1 00	
Rice, rough	1 25 @	1 50	
Carolina	9 @	9½	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	12½ @	15	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 50	
Northern	50 @	1 00	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₱ ton	140 00 @	145 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 75	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	45 @	47½	
do bbls	50 @	52½	
Sugar house	0 @	37½	
do bbls	38 @	40	
Syrup, bbls	00 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs,			
Virgin	0 0 @	3 25	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 25	
Hard	0 00 @	2 15	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	2 25	
Tar, in ordr	2 40 @	2 50	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	4 50	
do No. 2	0 00 @	2 00	
do No. 3	1 90 @	1 95	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	47½ @	48	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	38 @	40	
PEA NUTS,	1 75 @	2 00	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 75 @	90	
Irish, ₱ bbl	4 50 @	5 00	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	20 @	21	
Middlings	00 @	18	
Shoulders	16 @	17	
Hog round	18 @	19	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	18 @	18½	
Shoulders	15 @	16	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	23	
do North'rn	15 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	40	
do North'rn	45 @	52	
Cheese	15 @	21	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	30 75 @	31 00	
Thin "	26 00 @	28 00	
Prime,	00 00 @	25 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	2 00	
from store	2 15 @	2 20	
American	1 70 @	1 90	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	13½ @	14	
Porto Rico	14½ @	15	
C	15½ @	16	
B	16 @	16½	
A	16 @	17	
Crushed	17 @	17½	
SOAP, ₱ lb.			
Northern	7 @	13	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family	10½ @	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½ @	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 50 @	6 00	
Common	3 00 @	3 50	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	11 50 @	12 50	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill Fair	8 00 @	9 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @	7 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS for the week ending Thursday, January 14, 1869.

TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended the market for this article ruled very firm, and the price shows an advance of 5 cents on all qualities up to Thursday, when there was less enquiry, and the price gave way 10 cents, and closes quiet but steady at $3 25 for soft, and $2 15 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts have been somewhat better, and for the week reach 3,255 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	974	$3 35	$2 25
Saturday	81	$3 35	$2 25
Monday	780	3 35	2 25
Tuesday	200	3 35	2 25
Wednesday	720	3 35	2 25
Thursday	500	3 25	2 15

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—On Friday last the market opened with less firmness than reported the day previous, and the price gave way ½ cent, with sales at 46½ cents. On Saturday, however, there was more enquiry and the above decline was regained, and has since further advanced—closing on Wednesday at 48 cents, with a small stock in first hands. To-day (Thursday) there is a decline of ½ cent, with sales at 47½ cents; holders, however, are unwilling to accept this figure, and are holding at 48 cents—the market closing quiet but steady. The sales for the week are as follows:

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869.

The North Carolina Railroad.

President Smith, of the North Carolina railroad, has shown how injurious to the other railroads in which the State has an interest, is his system of management by his contract with the Presidents of the Raleigh and Gaston, and Charlotte and Columbia railroads, in which he bargains away the true interests of his Company for the benefit of others.

The following is a copy of this extraordinary contract. It is certainly very unusual with honest railroad officials to tie their hands and render themselves unable to take advantage of competition :

CONTRACT.

WHEREAS, The Columbia and Charlotte railroad company has, heretofore, with a view to the construction of the Columbia and Hamburg railroad, endorsed the bonds thereof for four hundred thousand dollars, and the Raleigh and Gaston railroad company has agreed to purchase the bonds of the Columbia and Hamburg railroad company, for fifty thousand dollars at par, and the North Carolina railroad company has agreed to purchase the bonds of the said Columbia and Hamburg railroad company for one hundred thousand dollars at par ; and whereas, it is deemed advisable, in consideration of said aid, and in consequence of their mutual interest in the speedy completion of the said Columbia and Hamburg railroad, to harmonize the working of all said companies, with a view of making a great through freight and passenger line from Augusta and all intermediate points to New York and other Northern cities, via Weldon, and "vice versa," that bickerings and disputes may not hereafter arise,

Resolved, That for the consideration aforesaid, there shall be no discrimination for the term of five years, either as to freights or passengers by either of said railroad companies against either of the others, but freights and passengers to and from Augusta and all intermediate points along the respective lines going North or South, shall be carried along those lines without driscrimination, per mile, directly or indirectly against either, or directly or indirectly in favor of any line not a party of this contract.

Resolved further, That this contract shall be signed quadruplicate by the Presidents of the several railroad companies above mentioned, which shall be in force immediately on the signing of this paper by the Presidents of the several lines above mentioned.

(Signed) WM. JOHNSON, Pres't C. & A. R. R. Co.
(Signed) W. A. SMITH, Pres't N. C. R. R. Co.
(Signed) W. J. HAWKINS, Pres't R & G R R Co.

By the foregoing contract the North Carolina Railroad Company, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company, and the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company are bound by their respective Presidents to carry "passengers and freight without discrimination per mile directly or indirectly *against* either, or directly or indirectly in *favor* of any line not a party to this contract"—and this for the period of *five years*.

In the "face and eyes" of this written agreement, with an evident intention to deceive, a tariff of charges is agreed to between New York and Charlotte, on first-class goods, at one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, by which sixty-five cents per one hundred pounds is allowed from New York to Weldon (New York steamer thirty-five, and thirty cents for eighty miles from Portsmouth to Weldon), and twenty cents per one hundred pounds is allowed from Weldon to Raleigh, ninety-seven miles, and sixty-five cents per one hundred pounds is charged for the North Carolina Railroad from Raleigh to Charlotte, one hundred and seventy-five miles. All this we see in the face of a contract declaring that "there shall be '*no discrimination*' per mile, directly or indirectly. In other words, the rate per mile shall be the same from Weldon to Augusta, or to "*any intermediate* point." In other words, these roads agree to work their *local* freights upon the same principle of charge that they do their *through* freights, or freights to points where competition is required to obtain business.

All experienced railway managers know this agreement is fatal to the largest income for the North Carolina Railroad Company, but the President of that Company did not wait long enough after he donned the robes of Royalty to learn what the interests of his road required, and hastily signed a paper prepared by others for his Road's ruin. Hence the attempt to show the public, "on paper," what he and the Raleigh and Gaston Company have agreed to as a division of rates. This might deceive somebody, but the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company has not only been heard to say that he certainly intended to have his full *pro rata* per mile rate, without discrimination, to competing points, but that he intended to have the allowance made by Superintendent Anderson, in Turner's administration, as the *cost* of hauling to Goldsboro' from Raleigh. This can be proved. What, then, is the position ? It is simply this: The charge from Weldon to Charlotte (one hundred and seventy-five miles) eighty-five cents per one hundred pounds, will be divided "without discrimination per mile." This gives the North Carolina Railroad fifty-five cents per one hundred pounds from Raleigh to Charlotte, and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad thirty cents per one hundred pounds from Weldon to Raleigh.

Here is the issue. President Smith's assertions are that he gets as much by stopping at Raleigh, as he does by going to Goldsboro', which never was true, and cannot from the nature of things be true, for this reason :

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company has offered to divide the charge between Weldon and Raleigh equally with the North Carolina Railroad Company. Now take the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad's at thirty cents, one-half fifteen cents, added to fifty-five cents due North Carolina Railroad to Raleigh, and we have seventy cents per one hundred pounds for going to Goldsboro', or fifteen cents per one hundred pounds for hauling forty-eight miles, after the loading and way-billing has all been done.

But to go back on them, if they insist that twenty cents is *all* the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is to get *finally*—if that is true, of course it *pays*, hence the North Carolina Railroad is charging enormously for the one hundred and seventy-five miles between Raleigh and Charlotte, and they should be required to reduce—for if the one hundred miles (Raleigh and Gaston Railroad distance) can be done for twenty cents per one hundred pounds, one hundred and seventy-five miles would give thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds, and the whole charge from Weldon to Charlotte would be fifty-five cents per one hundred pounds, and the whole charge from New York to Charlotte one dollar and twenty cents per one hundred pounds on first class goods. Now add half of twenty cents, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad proportion, to thirty-five cents, the proportion for the North Carolina Railroad for coming to Raleigh, and it gives forty-five cents, or ten cents more for going to Goldsboro'. And this, it will be seen, is more than the rate per mile allowed between Raleigh and Charlotte.

The President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, representing a road in which the State has a large interest (four hundred thousand dollars of her school fund) has made a written offer to the President of the North Carolina Railroad Company, to take *less* than half of the proportion allowed between Weldon and Raleigh, and of course the North Carolina Railroad Company gets the *other half*, or *more*, of what is allowed to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (ninety-seven miles long), and this for hauling forty-eight miles. But to *force* the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad out of competition and maintain the monopoly, President Smith makes a demand for (24) twenty-four cents from Raleigh to Goldsboro'—more than the rate from Weldon to Raleigh.

If there is anything further required to prove the false position occupied by the management of the North Carolina Railroad Company, we will simply refer to the estimated cost of hauling freight between Raleigh and Goldsboro', made by its own able and faithful Superintendent, Anderson, in 1867, which was half a cent per one hundred pounds, but call it *one* cent per one hundred pounds, or one dollar and sixty cents per car load of sixteen thousand pounds, and we have a profit of (9) nine cents per one hundred pounds, on the basis of the rate *now* allowed the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (by published tariff), viz : twenty cents per one hundred pounds, allowing one-half of it for running to Goldsboro'. This would give fourteen dollars and forty cents a car load of *clear* profit for running to Goldsboro', and for ten car loads a day one hundred and forty-four dollars ; but say twenty cars a day, both ways, and we have two hundred and eighty-eight dollars a day, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars a week, and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars a year (of fifty-two weeks of six days each) *more* for running to Goldsboro' than by stopping at Raleigh, and this, remember, if Mr. Anderson's calculation was right, is net profit.

This is not all. It gives a like amount of profit to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, in which the State has invested a large portion of her Common School Fund, that is now wanted for the education of the poor children of the State. This would give them nearly twenty-four thousand dollars this year by way of a dividend, as this fund is four-fifteenths of the entire capital stock of this Company.

Here are facts for the people ; for the tax-payers of the State ; for the "Superintendents of Public Instruction" and of "Public Works."

Let all the people look into this matter—merchants, farmers, consumers and producers—do you know how much higher rates of transportation you are paying than is necessary if the North Carolina Railroad was thrown open to competition ? We will guarantee rates to Charlotte from New York, by way of Wilmington, at one dollar and ten cents per one hundred pounds, if the North Carolina Railroad will take one-half that rate, or fifty-five cents per one hundred pounds from Goldsboro' to Charlotte. Men of North Carolina, ponder these things !

Protection.

New England has always demanded "protection" for its manufactories from the General Government, and has always received it. The Northwest and the South have been robbed for years for the benefit of New England nabobs, and although the stock of their leading manufacturing companies has advanced to ten and twenty times their par values, they are as lusty in their cries as ever. How singular it is that three-fourths of the Union will voluntarily submit to be robbed to make rich the remaining fourth. To be sure they base their appeals upon the grounds of national pride and welfare, but it amounts to most lucrative and oppressive monopolies.

Below we submit, in proof of our position, a table showing the par value and the market value of a few of the New England manufacturing companies :

Androscoggin Mills (par value $100)	185
Pepperell Manufacturing Company, (par value $100)	1,105
Pacific Mills (par value $100)	2,015
Nashua Company (par value $100)	755
Stark Mills (par value $100)	1,275
Chicopee Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	275
Salisbury Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	270½
Boott Cotton Mills (par value $100)	1,680
Laconia Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	1,200
Amoskeag Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	1,312½
Great Falls Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	215

Consolidation.

The friends of the consolidation of the North Carolina Railroad with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, are so persistent in their efforts that they seem so likely to succeed, as far as an act of the Legislature can have the effect to consolidate these two roads, that Mr. Smith, the President of the North Carolina Railroad, whose official neck is in danger, has written, or caused to be written, a lengthy letter against this movement. The only argument which he urges is one which the JOURNAL presented when the question was first mooted two years ago. We then urged that by through tariffs and through trains from Charlotte to Wilmington, Newbern and Morehead City, and Norfolk, and even to City Point, all the advantages to be derived by consolidation would exist without incurring any of the legal difficulties in the way of actual consolidation, and without forming a monopoly which would not be advantageous to the people. Under the intelligent and successful administration of President TURNER and Superintendent ANDERSON, this just and wise policy was adopted. All freights which passed over the North Carolina road to and from the North, whether shipped through Wilmington, Newbern or Norfolk, passed over the *entire* length of that road and reached its destination without change of cars, and with expedition and upon rates most advantageous to shippers. That this arrangement no longer exists, is the fault of Mr. Smith, and he has only himself to blame that "consolidation" has become so popular.

Beyond doubt, the consolidation of these two roads would be unjust to the private stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, if not to the State, and we are satisfied that any act consolidating them would be unconstitutional, as interfering with the obligation of contracts, and we have repeatedly urged this view. In former Legislatures the scheme commanded only a corporal's guard of supporters, and mainly upon these grounds. It appears as if the bill now pending would pass, and the question would then come up for judicial investigation and decision.

Mr. Smith's protest, however, against this movement as a matter of protection against injury to the State and her works, comes with a very poor grace, when his whole official influence is directly against his own words. Appointed a Director by the Governor, and elected President by the other State Directors, he has used the whole force of the great work over which he presides to injure other roads in which the State is vitally interested. In order to ignore Wilmington entirely as a shipping port for goods coming over the North Carolina Railroad, he makes incorrect figures in regard to the rates of insurance. Insurance is about double, not more, from points south of Hatteras to New York than north of that Cape. And this is in consequence of the character of the vessels now in use. In first-class steamers, which could and would be put on the line, if our port was not deprived of trade by the influence of railroad combinations in our own State, the rates of insurance would be only one-half or one-third per cent. Never before the war were the rates more than one-fourth per cent.

Although the present President of the North Carolina Railroad does not acknowledge this as one of the available shipping ports for the freights of the section along his line, the time is not long gone when, during one season, from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand bushels of wheat alone, raised along the line of the North Carolina Railroad, were shipped North, through Wilmington, when only sailing vessels sought our port. Now we have steamships leaving two and three times a week for New York, and weekly for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The letter of Mr. Smith is so much more of an argument for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad than against consolidation, that we more than half suspect that his name is about all of the communication which he wrote. It was evidently penned at some other point than Company Shops, and its author had the good sense to leave the place blank, and Smith evidently forgot to fill it up. While such men remain in power, North Carolina will, and ought, to suffer.

The President's Amnesty in the Senate.

On the meeting of the Senate Tuesday, the following notice was taken of the President's Christmas proclamation of general amnesty :

Mr. Ferry offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of the late amnesty proclamation, and requiring by what authority it was issued. He said that while he favored the amnesty, he offered the resolution because he doubted the right of the President to grant it in this sweeping way, and thus establish a precedent, and he wished the question settled.

Mr. Howard was very glad the attention of the Senate had been called to the question. He thought it important that the people of the United States should know whether the President had such dispensory powers as were implied in the case of this proclamation. He believed the assumption by the Executive of such power was entirely unwarranted by the Constitution. The amnesty seemed to have been intended as a sort of Christmas present from the President of the United States to the President of the late Confederacy and his confederates.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was glad attention had been called to this proclamation, although he thought it more important as raising a great question in regard to the powers of the Executive than in any other aspect. He did not find in the Constitution a grant of any such power as the President claimed in this case, nor power to grant amnesty at all. In England the King had such a power, but that was because he represented the sovereignty of the nation against which the offence is committed. There it was the King vs. the offender, but in the United States it was not the President, but the people vs. the offender.

Mr. Conklin remarked that even in England, of late years, it had not been insisted that the King had a right to pardon by general proclamation without naming the persons pardoned. The President's proclamation assumed not merely that he had a right to pardon A. B., charged with an offence but not convicted of it, but that he has a right to dispense clemency to all persons whatever. If that assumption was correct, then the Governor of New York had a right to pardon and set free all persons accused or suspected of burglary, arson, murder, or other crime; a power never exercised and never claimed.

Mr. Doolittle said the Supreme Court had expressly decided in the case of Garland that the President has power, by general proclamation, at any time after the commission o the offense, before legal proceedings or during their pendency, as well as after conviction, to grant pardon to offenders, and that Congress had no right whatever to limit this power, in the exercise of which the President does represent the sovereign people of the United States. He read from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Garland in support of his position.

Mr. Conklin inquired whether in that case it was decided that the President could pardon in general terms before conviction.

Mr. Doolittle was under the impression that Garland was pardoned under such a general proclamation.

Mr. Ferry asked whether the Senator made any distinction between amnesty and pardon.

Mr. Doolittle did not. The question whether the persons pardoned were named in the proclamation he considered immaterial, and had not been decided before the court because no one had thought of raising it. The President having the right to pardon one offender, had the right to pardon a number together guilty of the same offence.

Mr. Davis approved of the resolution of inquiry, because the subject was important; but he had no doubt of the President's right to grant the amnesty, the constitution vesting such power wholly in the President, and not at all in Congress. He thought there could be no doubt of the right to pardon before conviction as well as after.

Mr. Conklin thought the discussion in the Garland case did not go so far as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Doolittle) thought it did. The question, he said, was not whether the President could pardon a man for one offence, but whether he could pardon all men for all offences—a very important question.

Mr. Doolittle admitted he had been mistaken in saying that Garland was pardoned under a general proclamation, without being named; but he held the decision in that case to be that the power of the President to pardon and grant reprieves, except in cases of impeachment, is unlimited.

The question was then taken on the resolution and it was adopted.

The State Finances—The Public Treasurer's Communication.

We publish below, says the Raleigh *Sentinel*, the communication of the Public Treasurer, addressed to the Legislature on Wednesday, accompanied by the Governor's endorsement of his views and recommendations.

We are compelled to defer further comment on this document until another day. We simply call attention, this morning, to the Treasurer's statement that the Treasury is *empty*—a crushing commentary upon the profligacy of this Radical State government. Within about *two months* after the Sheriffs have paid in the people's taxes, the *Treasury is exhausted*, the money is squandered, and clamor is for *more* from the groaning population—not to be paid in, as usual, late in the year, after a little resting spell from the visits of the Sheriff and his deputies, but, in part, before the first of April ! This is another step in the "march of the new civilization."

But of this and the proposition to put the State's interest in the railroads, &c., in the hands of the "Ring," more anon.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.)
RALEIGH, Jan. 6, 1869.)

To the Honorable the
General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN :—I beg leave to lay before you a report from the Public Treasurer, showing the present condition of the Public Treasury. I earnestly recommend that the General Assembly immediately adopt the necessary measures to meet the interest on the public debt, and to provide for the current expenses of the State government. I have full confidence in the ability of the Public Treasurer, and trust that the General Assembly will give to his recommendations and views the consideration to which they are justly entitled. The credit of the State is of paramount importance. It should be maintained at whatever sacrifice. In no other way can our good name be preserved untarnished ; in no other way can we hope to prosecute those works of internal improvement on which it is believed our prosperity in the future materially depends.

I trust that it may be the pleasure of the General Assembly at once to pass a revenue bill which will enable the Treasurer to meet the January interest now due, and also provide for the interest falling due during the present year, as well as for the ordinary expenses of the government. The people of the State must expect, from the condition in which they find themselves, to contribute liberally in taxes to the Public Treasury. I have no doubt from my knowledge of their character, that they will do this cheerfully and promptly, inasmuch as it is indispensable to maintain the plighted faith of the State, and to render effective such measures as may be adopted to dedelop our great natural resources.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
your ob't serv't,
W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Treasury Department,
January 5th, 1869.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina :

I beg leave again respectfully to call your attention to the financial condition of the State.

It is with the deepest pain that I am compelled to report that it was found utterly impossible to raise money to pay the interest on the public debt due January 1st, 1869. Every effort was made to borrow the money needed, about $305,000, both in this State and in New York, but without effect. The only power in addition to the general credit of the State given me by the General Assembly under "An Act to authorize the Public Treasurer to supply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury," ratified 21st December, A. D. 1868, was to pledge the same amount from the taxes first thereafter receivable. The same power was conferred under "An Act to provide for the payment of the interest of the lawful debt of the State," ratified 10th August, 1868. I would not induce capitalists to consider this pledge sufficient, because no tax bill has been passed adequate to the emergency. The Revenue Act now in force is only calculated to produce about $300,000. As of course the State government must be supported, requiring more than this amount, it is abundantly evident that the security of taxes to be received under this act is very meagre, and capitalists so believing refuse to advance their funds.

It will be remembered that immediately on the opening of the late session of the General Assembly, I made a full statement of our finances and I then urged the immediate passage of a Revenue Act which would certainly net amount sufficient to meet the expenses of the State government and pay the interest on the public debt. I used this language : "It is impossible to restore the credit of the State except by raising the necessary funds by taxation. It is altogether practicable to borrow money in anticipation of taxes to be repaid when the same shall be collected, but it is idle to dream of elevating North Carolina to her once eminent position of financial credit without putting our hands into our pockets and providing for the annual expenses for interest as well as supporting the State Government by promptly paying them in cash."

In the above paragraph I averred the practicability of borrowing money in advance of taxes, *provided a sufficient levy should be made.* I also urged the expediency of the prompt passage of such a bill. A few days thereafter, on the 28th day of November, 1868, I reported such a bill and recommended its immediate consideration. This bill, while framed to carry out the provisions of the Constitution requiring the taxation of real and personal property according to value, also was designed to fairly rate incomes, privileges and licenses, as the Constitution permits. Doubtless the bill has defects, but its prompt consideration with the view of removing such defects, and the passage of that or a similar one, would have enabled me to have avoided the great evil of not paying the January interest.

Finding that it was unlikely that my recommendations would be carried into effect in season, I found it necessary again to communicate with the Assembly. I made a frank statement of the condition of affairs. Owing to causes which all understand, we cannot borrow money at par at the commercial centres without a pledge of collaterals. In my report in November last, I proposed that coupon bonds of the State, payable to bearer, should be authorized to be kept in the Treasury, and used as collaterals whenever temporary loans should be needed. But an assault was afterwards made upon the bonds issued under authority of a law passed in August last for the benefit of the Chatham Railroad, on the ground that they were unconstitutional. This assault, although probably it was not so intended by the assailants, produced such a profound distrust of all issues under recent acts, that the Stock Board of New York refused to regard as good deliveries any North Carolina bonds dated since April 1st, 1868. It was too late to prepare and issue new bonds to be used as collaterals, and then take steps to procure a revocation of this resolution of the Stock Board. Therefore, actuated by an intense anxiety to avoid the disrepute of non-payment of interest, I was forced to seek for other securities which might be available.

I was assured that money might be raised on a pledge of the interest owned by the State in various Railroad Companies. I could not, and cannot now, see how such a transaction could inflict a loss to the State, *provided the General Assembly intend to pass an adequate revenue act.* Nothing is more common than to borrow money on collaterals. Indeed, this has become a favorite mode of effecting temporary loans in all our commercial cities. Of course the collaterals are required to be of greater value than the amount of the loan. I was bound to assume that after the General Assembly had passed an act in August last, directing me to begin paying interest in October, and to continue thereafter without interruption, it was their *bona fide* intention to provide the necessary funds for carrying into effect such directions. And if the Revenue Act reported by me, or one calculated to raise a like amount, should be passed it is absolutely certain that I would be able to pay the sums borrowed out of the receipts from taxes. The bill recommended by me was carefully guarded to prevent loss to the State. It provided that money might be borrowed from time to time, because in the first place the interest matured from "time to time," and in the second place, if from any cause money should not be in the Treasury exactly at the maturing of any loan, sufficient to meet it, either an extension could be procured or else a loan effected with other parties on a similar pledge. All danger of loss was averted (supposing always an adequate tax bill passed) by the provision *that no sale of the stocks or bonds pledged should take place before October 1st, 1869, by which time all the taxes are payable.* I admit that if no revenue act is to be passed there is danger under the bill of having the said interests sold, but surely I was not presumptuous in supposing such omission to be impossible.

I mention these considerations in explanation of my recommendation in regard to pledging the Railroad interests of the State, because much sharp criticism of my action has been made. Certainly it was no part of my intention or expectation that the public property should be sacrificed or even endangered. The plan was offered in the last resort as the only means of averting a great calamity, a still further prostration of the public credit. This evil has fallen upon us and I hope I may be pardoned for saying that unless it shall be promptly removed, abundant reproach will be heaped upon all responsible for it, and upon many who have labored to prevent it.

I therefore again respectfully but urgently press upon your attention the necessity of prompt action to begin the restoration of the public credit. Already have uncertainty and distrust been engendered in the minds of our creditors. Longer delay will render it impossible to restore their confidence. I respectfully recommend that a part, perhaps one-half, of the taxes be made payable the 1st of April, a burden which can easily be borne by the people, as their crops will then be sold.

In my opinion, it will still be necessary to authorize me to pledge as collaterals a part of the interests owned by the State in Railroad corporations. If it be deemed that the powers granted me in the bill heretofore proposed were too great, let amendments be offered making such restrictions as will, in your view, guard the public interest. It is necessary not only to provide the sum sufficient to pay the January interest, but also that to become due on the 1st of April.

Money is likewise needed to carry on the State Government. It becomes my duty to inform the General Assembly that the Treasury is now nearly empty—in fact, with the exception of the sums deposited by delinquent Sheriffs to their credit the Treasury is exhausted. Money is tight in all the financial centres, and I must have powers adequate to the emergency or it will be impossible to provide all necessary funds.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Vickers—Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana —Case of Mr. Cummings, Nominated as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, &c.

WASHINGTON, January 5.

Senator Vickers, of Maryland, was detained from the Senate on account of illness in his family.

Mr. Voorhees, member elect from Indiana to the next Congress, has arrived here. His election is not contested, as is generally supposed. His apponent talked of contesting, but did not give legal notice of such purpose.

The nomination of Mr. Cummings to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which is yet before the Senate committee on finance, is opposed by some who desire to have the matter go over until after the inauguration of General Grant as President, in the hope that their favorite candidate for commissioner will be selected.

The effort by these partisans was, therefore, to keep the name of Governor Cummings hanging before the committee during the remainder of this session.—They were not willing to risk a vote on the nomination by the whole Senate, lest Cummings be confirmed ; for it is conceded that he has decided strength among the Senators. It is stated to-night that the Senate finance committee have agreed to report adversely upon the nomination of Mr. Cummings.

Under the recent reorganization of the Senate finance committee all the members are republicans. The democrats have no representation in the committee.

DATA.

A Little Girl Buried in the Snow.

The Lake Shore Enterprise of Saturday says : "On Wednesday of this week an incident occurred which is painful to record. Near Grahamville, Pa., five or six miles south of North East, a little girl, about eight years of age, started home alone from school at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A heavy snow storm, accompanied with a strong wind, prevailed at the time. Since that hour nothing has been seen or heard of the little one, and the residents of the neighborhood have been diligently searching for the unfortunate, digging in snow banks and looking everywhere. The poor little girl doubtless became fatigued battling against the storm, was very cold, sought shelter behind some tree or bush, and was buried beneath the snow. Our readers may perhaps feebly judge of the feelings of the distracted parents by imagining the little one to be their own !"

A Case of Conscience.

A repentant man entered a New Haven hardware store the other day, where he had bought a pair of scissors, showed the clerk a jack-knife, and said: "I stole this when I got the scissors. I am trying to become a Christian and to be a better man, and I want you to take it back and forgive me if you can." The knife was taken back and the man went away happy.

A "silver palace" sleeping car has been burned in New York city, at a railway depot.

The New York Tribune heads its railway accident column "Railroad Manslaughter."

STATE NEWS.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The Court met in the old rooms on yesterday, at the usual hour—the Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices present, and the old Pilgrim and Cape Codder occupying one corner of the room. The "situation" is unchanged, we believe, and Ashley "sticks," as Sumner said to Stanton. There are rumors that the attachment for contempt will yet be served, but still other rumors that the Court is getting weakened.

The Court has not gone into the election of Clerk, Reporter, Marshal or Librarian.

The following gentlemen have been examined and licensed to practice, viz :

Geo. H. Snow, Raleigh.
J. A. Jones, Wake.
Charles M. Wesson, Northampton.
Erasmus D. Scales, Rockingham.
Jno. A. Moore, Chowan.
James M. Mullen, Perquimans.
Robt. W. Means, Cabarrus.
Benj. J. Bullock, Jr., Franklin.
W. H. Burgess, Northampton.

Mr. Fabius H. Busbee, of Wake, Mr. Ike R. Strayborn, of Orange, and Mr. James H. Harper, of Caldwell, passed an approved examination at last June Term, and were licensed to practice in all the Courts of the State, on yesterday.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT COMPANY SHOPS. The *wet* ticket carried the day, in the election at Company Shops, on Mondy. Party issues were not brought to bear—the question being "sperits or no sperits." Col. A. C. McAllister was elected Mayor, and Messrs. Thomas Robertson, C. Davis, Thos. Sellers, J. R. Murphy, and Jno. Lane (negro) Commissioners.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN HILLSBORO'.—At the Charter election in Hillsboro', on Monday, A. C. Murdock, Esq., was elected Mayor, and Messrs. Pogue, Dickson Whitted, Corbin, Cooley and D. C. Parks, Commissioners. For the seventh Commmissioner there was a tie between Messrs. Reese, Webb and C. Parks—each receiving 77 votes.

KINSTON.—The little town of Kinston has cause to be gratified at the result of the municipal election, the entire Radical ticket being swept from the field and the Democratic candidates trimphantly elected. The officers elect are : Mayor—J. A. Pridgen ; Commissioners—T. A. Woodley, F. A. Harvey, A. R. Miller, N. D. Myers.

THE INDEPENDENT SOUTHRON.—This is the title of a weekly paper which will make its appearance in Goldsboro' in a few days, Major Wm. A Hearne, the proprietor ; Col. R. E. Bell, the editor.

The subscription price of the Southron will be one dollar a year in gold or its equivalent.

Persons wishing to subscribe may leave their names either at the Messenger or News office.

APPOINTED.—His Excellency, Gov. Holden, on yesterday appointed W. J. Kellogg Inspector of Wood and Shingles for the city of Wilmington, vice Geo. W. Grice, resigned.—Ral. *Standard, 8th inst.*

What next ?

INJUNCTION CASE.—We learn that the Injunction case vs. the Public Treasurer and the Chatham Railroad will be argued before the Supreme Court this morning.

Ral. *Sentinel, 8th inst.*

ELECTION OF TOWN OFFICERS—SUCCESS OF THE CITIZENS' TICKET.—It is with much pleasure that we announce the result of the election held in town last Monday, for Mayor and Commissioners.

Although the contest was not strictly partisan, there was still considerable feeling elicited, and the success of the Citizens' ticket is a subject of universal approval throughout the community.

The officers elected are all gentlemen of high standing, and will no doubt control the affairs of the town to the best advantage.

The following are the officers for the ensuing twelve months :

N. M. Lawrence—Mayor.
H. H. Shaw, M. Weddell, Jos. H. Bowditch, } Commissioners.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

ROBBERS ARRESTED.—We are glad to learn that considerable success has attended the exertions of the citizens of Rocky Mount in their attempt to bring to merited punishment the infamous band of robbers who have been recently committing their depredations in that locality.

A vigorous pursuit has been caried on since the dispersion of the gang near the residence of Mrs. Lewis some weeks ago, which has resulted in the apprehension and imprisonment of six, four being confined in the Nash Co., and two in the Wake Co. jail. It is to be hoped they will not succeed in eluding condign punishment.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

HOMICIDE IN WILLIAMSTON.—On Christmas day in Williamston, Shad Sykes, colored, was unfortunately killed by Henry Brooks, of the same color. We understand the homicide was the result of accident and the careless handling of a gun, which Brooks states he did not know was loaded.

He was arrested and committed to the jail of Washington county.

FIRE IN HAMILTON.—We regret to learn that a destructive fire occurred in Hamilton on last Monday morning.

The store of Mr. Frank Boyle was destroyed, together with his entire stock of goods, valued at $7,000, upon which there was no insurance.

It was the work of a negro incendiary, who has been arrested and is now in the custody of the Sheriff of the county. This blow falls heavily upon Mr. Boyle, who at the time was doing a thriving business.

New Variety of Cotton.

A new variety of cotton is being raised in Texas, called "lace" cotton. It is said to be superior to any other kind of cotton which can be raised on poor soil and uplands. Its strength compares with the best American staple at 7½ to 5. It closely resembles the Egyptian cotton, which is worth one-fourth more than our own in England.

English Colonists Eligible to the Order of St. George and St. Michael.

The Ottawa (Canada) Gazette contains a dispatch from the Duke of Buckingham, announcing certain changes in the constitution of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, whereby it may be applicable to all parties earning distinction in colonial positions. The order shall henceforth consist of three classes: Knights of the Grand Cross, not to exceed twenty-five in number; Knight Commanders, sixty in number, and Companions, one hundred in number. Any person distinguishing himself in any colony, or rendering service to her Majesty in connection with colonial governments, may be appointed to this order.

Kamehameha V., King of the Sandwich Islands, is said to be jet black and very fat.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

"Dot" again at the Capital—The Finances and the Plottings of the "Ring"—The Remedy—"No Funds"—The Supreme Court and Pilgrim Ashley—Collection of "Loll" Spirits, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8, 1869.

Dear Journal :—I resume my pen on the same theme as that with which I left off, viz : The condition of the Finances and the plottings of the "Ring." I had hoped, as every good citizen hoped, that a conference with their constituents would have brought the men in the Legislature, who affect to represent the people, to some sense of reason, propriety and decency with regard to the interests of the State. But this is far from being the case. So far, that in the face of the evident indignation of the people, and in the teeth of the exhausted condition of the Treasury and the failure to meet the January interest on the State debt, the spirit of reckless profligacy and robbery is more rampant than ever.—Every one of the appropriations already projected, and others yet *in embryo*, will pass, and nothing can save the State from utter spoliation, bankruptcy and ruin, but the loud, emphatic and indignant remonstrances of the PEOPLE, in primary meetings. To be effective, these must be *immediate.*

You have been made aware, ere this, that the Public Treasurer has sent in a communication to the Assembly, informing them that the coffers are *empty*, and that the reason of the failure to pay the interest on our bonds was his inability to borrow the money, without authority to pledge the stocks of the State as collateral security. These facts proclaim, "trumpet-tongued," the extravagance and criminal profligacy of the Radical State administration, in that, in two short months, it has managed to squander and steal the entire amount paid in by the Sheriffs up to the first of November—the taxes wrung from a groaning and defrauded people. This money has gone for pay and perquisites to Radical pets, white and black ; for extravagant per diem and mileage to an incompetent Legislature, embracing some twenty-five corn-field hands, and as many unprincipled adventurers; for stationery, soap, pen-knives, looking glasses, carpets, curtains, furniture, &c., for Menninger, Holden, old Ashley, and the rest of the piratical crew.

The facts stated by the Treasurer also demonstrate, as another of the fruits of Radical reconstruction, the failing credit of the State, inasmuch as, a few short months ago, he found no difficulty in borrowing $100,000 at 6 per cent. You may set it down as certain that the Legislature will give Jenkins and Holden the power asked for to hypothecate the State stocks. This was significantly indicated in the penitential recantation of old Ku Klux Ingram, of Anson, on yesterday, in the House. Last session he opposed the proposition vehemently. But the party lash has been cracked by the *Ring*-master and harlequin is tractable and obedient. So will it be with all of those who, some time since, began to exhibit a modicum of independence. Like Ingram and Sinclair, they will succumb and be more slavish than ever. I believe that I may make an exception in favor of Mr. Pou, of Johnston.

No sensible, candid or honest man questions that it is the *purpose* of the manipulators in these matters to allow the State's interests, stocks, &c., to fall into the open and itching palms of the Ring. Again, I say, God help North Carolina, unless THE PEOPLE rise in their majesty and make the thunders of their voice to be heard !

The great joke of the past few days has been the war of the Supreme Court *versus* the carpet-bagger, Ashley—a war which ended, on yesterday, in the displacement of the Pilgrim from the rooms upon which, with the connivance of Holden, he had trespassed. The scene is described as having been irresistibly comic and ludicrous, when the Court, in Indian file, preceded by the old Marshal, formally marched in upon Ashley, and proceeded to the dispatch of business, while he busied himself with *his* books and bundles, as though the Chief Justice and his four Associates were a thousand miles off. The Chief Justice would look daggers at Cape Cod, and Cape Cod would serenely sharpen a pencil or whistle a melody—"John Brown's Soul is Marching on," or something of that congenial character. Judge Reade would look loftily down on Ashley and Ashley would scowl defiantly at "his Honor."—Rodman, Settle and Dick, like the celebrated Pyke and Puck, in Dickens' novel, would imitate the actions and assume the indignant airs of their patrons, but the Pilgrim's stock of impudence was equal to the emergency. Everybody, while, of course, sympathizing, to a certain extent, with the Court, as "the Supreme Court," (but with no respect for its individual components,) has, at the same time, been highly amused over the "situation." I should like to see the scene I have described, and which is no exaggeration, pictorially represented.

The city is full of strangers. I observe on the streets most of the prominent Radical politicians, and nearly all of the "Judges"—from Logan, the lymphatic, down to Pool, the popinjay. They are drawn here to consult about the "Code," which has already proven a worse than Cretan labyrinth to these befogged "jurists"—to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University (that *was*)—or to confer in the interests of *party.* As much caucusing and plotting are now going on among these creatures as though they were in the midst of an excited campaign. They are devising mischief continually—mischief against the people, mischief against particular individuals—and profit and pelf for self. It is understood that they will remonstrate with Congress against any such measure as that of Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, removing disabilities from the Southern white men at large. This from such men as Holden, Tod Caldwell, "Judges" Logan, Thomas, Jones, Watts, Tourgee, Settle, Rodman, Cantwell, &c., &c. *A bushel* "of civet, good apothecary !"

Speaking of Trustees of the University, I propose, in my next, to tell you about their new Faculty, or, rather, about one or two of the "Professors" thereof. DOT.

More Lobby Schemes.

The lobbyists at Washington, it is said, have recently inaugurated a scheme which promises to pay them well, and for their services have already realized a very respectable plum. The English advocates of the Canadian reciprocity treaty are anxious to have the old policy revived, and are paying handsomely to those who aid their scheme, having advanced to the lobby ring $15,000 in gold, and are ready with another installment as soon as it is needed to influence Congress.

Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 6.—The Legislature meets here to-morrow. The Republican senatorial caucus will be held on Tuesday night. The indications are that Lieutenant-Governor Cumback will be nominated.

There is talk of an effort being made by the Masons in St. Michael's, Md., to erect a hall in that town.